The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3469. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New-York City Carried by Seymour by 30,000 Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
First	218	1,282
Second	196	249
Third	178	434
Fourth	214	1,748
Fifth	701	1,568
Sixth	209	2,152
Seventh	793	2,821
Eighth	933	2,464
Ninth	2,147	3,040
Tenth	841	1,907
Eleventh	1,057	4,190
Twelfth	865	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	397	2,215
Fifteenth	1,484	1,626
Sixteenth	1,845	2,774
Seventeenth	1,855	5,276
Eighteenth	961	1,777
Nineteenth	1,136	2,643
Twentieth	—	1,307
Twenty-first	1,799	2,894
Twenty-second	—	1,802
Total	18,011	48,182

TOTAL VOTE IN THE CITY.

Wds.	Wads.	Seymour.	Wds.	Wads.	Seymour.
1	218	1282	12	865	1903
2	196	249	13	753	2141
3	178	434	14	397	2215
4	214	1748	15	1845	2774
5	701	1568	16	1484	1626
6	209	2152	17	1855	5276
7	793	2821	18	1961	3316
8	933	2464	19	1136	2643
9	2147	3040	20	1788	3035
10	841	1907	21	1799	2894
11	1057	4190	22	1316	3262
Total				22,557	43,804

Seymour's majority, 21,247.

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,000	Albany	2,800
Broome	1,500	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chatauqua	2,800	Dutchess	400
Chemung	200	Erie	2,000
Chenango	1,500	Franklin	200
Cortlandt	1,000	Fulton	200
Essex	1,200	Greene	1,000
Genessee	800	Hamilton	400
Herkimer	1,400	Kings	6,500
Jefferson	2,800	Montgomery	400
Livingston	1,400	New-York	31,000
Madison	2,500	Niagara	tie.
Monroe	900	Orange	700
Oneida	1,800	Putnam	400
Ontario	1,100	Richmond	1,000
Onondaga	1,500	Rensselaer	1,200
Orleans	1,100	Rockland	1,000
Oswego	3,000	Schenectady	100
Saratoga	700	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	500	Suffolk	300
St. Lawrence	4,000	Sullivan	500
Tioga	600	Ulster	1,000
Tompkins	1,400		
Yates	1,200	Total	53,000
Total	49,000		

Seymour ahead 13,000
Lincoln in same counties, 1860 32,757
Republican loss thus far 45,757
The counties to hear from gave Lincoln 17,718

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	16.	O. Kellogg, Rep.
2.	M. P. Odell, Dem.	17.	C. T. Hurlburd, Rep.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	19.	S. F. Miller, Rep.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	20.	O. W. Clark, Rep.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	22.	DeW. C. Litt'ejohn, R.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	23.	T. T. Davis, Rep.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	24.	T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
8.	James Brooks, Dem.	25.	Daniel Morris, Rep.
9.	A. Herrick, Dem.	26.	G. W. Hotchkiss, R.
10.	W. Radford, Dem.	27.	B. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.		
12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.	28.	Freeman Clark, Rep.
13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.	29.	Augustus Frank, R.
14.	E. Corning, Dem.	30.	J. B. Ganson, Dem.
15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.	31.	R. E. Fenton, Rep.

Eighteenth and Twenty-first Districts in doubt

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth	Seymour.
I	74	344
II	37	265
III	42	332
IV	43	89
V	22	152
Total	218	1282

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	58	186
II	61	103
III	50	91
VI	9	52
Total	178	434

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	91	261
II	59	408
III	25	273
IV	13	106
V	6	182
VI	7	196
VII	17	250
Total	214	1748

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	90	167
II	48	130
III	90	246
IV	152	167
V	63	230
VI	92	181
VII	96	189
VIII	70	218
Total	701	1568

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	7	47
II	12	118
III	35	231
IV	33	251
V	20	302
VI	33	420
VII	16	142
VIII	35	262
IX	18	384
Totals	209	2152

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	73	195
II	45	358
III	60	220
IV	30	154
V	77	354
VI	167	289
VII	58	186
VIII	77	235
IX	62	216
X	49	360
XI	44	251
Total	793	2821

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	65	164
II	115	362
III	64	196
XIV	56	154
V	57	134
VI	62	156
VII	103	302
VIII	140	247
IX	91	204
X	53	219
XI	67	158
XII	93	160
Total	933	2464

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	326
II	280	269
III	301	305
IV	190	238
V	226	241
VI	132	163
VII	220	225
VIII	149	251
IX	120	217
X	133	203
XI	128	303
XII	103	249
Total	2147	3040

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	162	283
II	155	327
III	136	426
IV	105	297
V	166	358
VI	117	218
Total	841	1907

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	44	269
II	45	373
III	81	274
IV	108	283
V	94	247
VI	45	143
VII	22	316
VIII	53	283
IX	108	159
X	55	152
XI	82	159
XII	54	249
XIII	29	284
XIV	90	239
XV	23	121
XVI	63	236
XVII	31	175
XVIII	30	234
Total	1057	4190

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	53	203
II	125	409
III	182	350
IV	292	380
V	52	348
VI	161	273
Total	865	1963

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	109	295
II	123	349
III	76	480
IV	92	247
V	106	244
VI	100	150
VII	42	132
VIII	104	224
Total	752	2141

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	33	164
II	23	329
III	21	226
IV	31	324
V	64	182
VI	62	246
VII	53	166
VIII	39	157
IX	42	190
Total	397	2215

FIFTEENTH WARD COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	214	221
II	155	172
III	108	235
IV	221	192
V	108	90
VI	181	117
VII	114	100
VIII	150	247
IX	146	314
X	87	140
Total	1,484	1,628

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	264
II	179	316
III	246	373
IV	219	308
V	207	292
VI	263	341
VII	141	320
VIII	7	69
IX	293	241
X	154	227
Total	1845	2774

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	136	198
II	125	324
III	134	285
IV	149	295
V	198	296
VI	162	197
VII	256	289
VIII	74	228
IX	23	313
X	43	146
XI	59	253
XII	51	313
XIII	97	224
XIV	26	321
XV	49	280
XVI	81	317
XVII	40	318
XVIII	53	355
XIX	101	326
Total	1855	5276

EIGHTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	262	223
II	206	250
III	310	255
IV	108	312
V	133	145
VI	137	279
VII	115	196
VIII	76	132
IX	94	171
X	61	207
XI	87	236
XII	53	270
XIII	54	251
XIV	27	190
Totals	1809	3316

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	131	354
II	75	325
III	182	350
IV	224	468
V	93	254
VI	152	432
VII	137	262
VIII	142	198
Total	1136	2643

TWENTIETH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	47	256
II	115	214
III	153	376
IV	149	265
V	66	231
VI	220	225
VII	206	212
VIII	79	320
IX	91	261
X	104	236
XI	133	400
XII	146	209
XIII	93	255
XIV	237	315
Total	1788	3935

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	114	207
II	74	222
III	121	274
IV	94	289
V	88	294
VI	46	173
VII	39	195
VIII	129	142
IX	148	177
X	166	214
XI	105	217
XII	187	187
XIII	213	198
XIV	198	182
Total	1799	2894

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	50	250
II	96	305
III	170	245
IV	172	222
V	95	306
VI	69	105
VII	96	215
VIII	127	209
IX	151	273
X	113	304
XI	100	451
XII	22	229
XIII	21	163
XIV	48	105
Total	1346	3262

AGGREGATES OF CITY VOTES.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Tremain, U.	Jesse, D.		Jesse's maj.	Total.
1	218	1282	—	1064	1500
2	199	250	—	51	449
3	181	432	—	251	613
4	216	1747	—	1531	1963
5	705	1619	—	914	2324
6	208	2150	—	1942	2358
7	793	2821	—	2 28	3614
8	933	2461	—	1528	3394
9	2979	3033	—	954	5112
10	843	2005	—	1162	2847
11	1060	4184	—	3124	5244
12	865	1963	—	1098	2828
13	756	2148	—	1392	2904
14	410	2194	—	1784	2604
15	1493	1624	—	131	3117
16	1845	2774	—	929	4639
17	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
18	1799	4322	—	1523	6121
19	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
20	1788	3035	—	1247	4823
21	1800	2956	—	1156	4,756
22	1345	3268	—	1923	4613

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.	Oliver Laque, U.	Wm. S. Skinner, D.	Ladue's major.	Skinner's major.	Total.
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	199	250	—	51	440
3	183	430	—	247	613
4	244	1714	—	1470	1958
5	703	1617	—	909	2325
6	209	2149	—	1940	2358
7	793	2821	—	2028	3614
8	933	2455	—	1522	3388
9	2119	3025	—	906	5144
10	843	1968	—	1125	2811
11	1055	4185	—	3130	5240
12	865	1963	—	1098	2828
13	754	2149	—	1395	2903
14	335	2239	—	1854	2624
15	1493	1624	—	131	3117
16	1845	2774	—	929	4639
17	1141	2635	—	1494	3776
18	1802	3328	—	1526	5130
19	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
20	1788	3035	—	1247	4823
21	1800	2956	—	1156	4756
22	1345	3268	—	1923	4613

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Wards.	Hughes.	Talmadge.	H.'s maj.	T.'s maj.	Total.
1	223	1274	—	1051	1497
2	198	243	—	45	441
3	181	429	—	248	610
4	212	1737	—	1525	1949
5	711	1561	—	850	2272
6	209	2124	—	1915	2333
7	792	2644	—	1852	3436
8	932	2434	—	1502	3366
9	2073	3017	—	944	5090
10	841	1909	—	1068	2750
11	1053	4134	—	3081	5187
12	865	1963	—	1098	2612
13	750	2114	—	1364	2864
14	207	2050	—	1653	2447
15	1493	1624	—	131	3117
16	1840	2739	—	899	4579
17	1855	5276	—	3421	7131
18	1795	3304	—	1609	5099
19	1118	2633	—	1515	3751
20	1788	3035	—	1247	4823
21	1799	2882	—	1083	4691
22	1345	3268	—	1923	4613

STATES-PRISON INSPECTOR.

Wards.	Andreas Willman, U.	Gaylord Clarke, D.	J. Willman's major.	Clarke's major.	Total.
1	232	1268	—	1036	1500
2	197	249	—	52	446
3	180	422	—	252	512
4	223	1736	—	1513	1959
5	713	1562	—	849	2275
6	213	2141	—	1928	2354
7	795	2699	—	1904	3494
8	951	2440	—	1489	3391
9	2089	3028	—	939	5117
10	901	1942	—	1041	2843
11	1067	4169	—	3102	5236
12	865	1963	—	1098	2828
13	756	2142	—	1386	2898
14	405	2276	—	1871	2681
15	1493	1624	—	131	3117
16	1849	2767	—	918	4616
17	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
18	1808	3327	—	1523	5135
19	1147	2621	—	1474	3768
20	1788	3035	—	1247	4823
21	1798	2913	—	1115	4711
22	1345	3268	—	1923	4613

FOR SURROGATE.

Wards.	G. Van Cott.	G. J. Tucker.	Van Cott's major.	Tucker's major.	Total.
1	218	4282	—	1064	1500
2	185	233	—	48	418
3	177	412	—	235	589
4	216	1747	—	1531	1963
5	705	1619	—	914	2334
6	208	2150	—	1942	2358
7	798	2821	—	2023	3714
8	933	2461	—	1529	3394
9	2079	3033	—	954	5112
10	843	2005	—	1162	2847
11	1050	4184	—	3134	5244
12	865	1963	—	1098	2828
13	756	2145	—	1389	2904
14	410	2194	—	1784	2604
15	1493	1624	—	131	3117
16	1845	2774	—	929	4639
17	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
18	1799	3322	—	1523	5121
19	1136	2643	—	1507	3779
20	1788	3035	—	1247	4823
21	1800	2956	—	1156	4757
22	1345	3268	—	1923	4613

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Walbridge, U.	B. Wood, D.	W.'s maj.	Wood's maj.	Total.
1	475	998	—	523	1473
2	248	193	55	—	441
3	209	310	—	11	609
4	384	1547	—	1163	1931
5	1156	1697	—	60	2213
6	448	1891	—	1443	2339
8	1533	1806	—	273	3339
Total	4543	7832	55	3289	12,375

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	John Duffy.	F. Wood.	D.'s Maj.	W.'s Maj.	Total.
7	1049	2443	—	1394	3492
10	989	3757	—	768	2746
13	869	1869	—	999	2728
14	581	2053	—	1472	2634
Total	3488	8112	—	4624	11,600

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Cowling, U.	Ward, D.	Blunt, P. U.	Total.
9	1857	2929	278	5064
15	1301	1427	326	3054
16	1653	2680	276	4609
Total	4811	6936	980	12,727

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	H. A. Barr.	J. W. Chanler.	B.'s Maj.	C.'s Maj.	Total.
11	1061	4121	—	3060	5182
17	1871	5229	—	3358	7100
Total	2932	9350	—	6418	12,282

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	E. C. Cowdin, U.	Jas. Brooks, D.	C.'s maj.	B.'s maj.	Total.
18	1951	3159	—	1209	5010
20	1741	3663	—	1919	5407
21	1852	2749	—	897	4601
Total	5447	9571	—	4124	15,018

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	J. Nel. Murphy, U.	A. Herrick, D.		R.'s Maj.	Total.
12	1100	1682	—	763	2968
19	1244	2477	—	1353	3721
22	1028	2056	—	1328	4584
Totals	3972	7316	—	3344	11288

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

W'ds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.	W'ds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
1	1st	247	218	11	3d	—	—
	2d	289	95		4th	—	—
2	1st	327	46		5th	—	—
	2d	—	—		6th	114	199
3	1st	262	370		7th	247	227
	2d	327	433	12	1st	49	37
4	1st	286	231		2d	530	66
	2d	335	274	13	1st	—	—
	3d	239	283		2d	—	—
5	1st	370	54		3d	242	284
	2d	335	152		4th	217	279
	3d	334	224	14	1st	312	88
	4th	318	158		2d	380	135
6	1st	540	188		3d	269	120
	2d	466	286		4th	186	136
	3d	424	233	15	1st	260	251
	1st	255	240		2d	—	—
	2d	—	—	16	1st	244	267
	3d	133	170		2d	312	228
	4th	159	174		3d	385	222
8	1st	289	157		4th	308	167
	2d	429	165	17	1st	—	—
9	1st	—	—		2d	289	271
	2d	168	105	18	1st	231	104
	3d	—	—		2d	161	168
	4th	—	—	19	1st	109	83
10	1st	—	—		2d	321	376
	2d	408	161	New-Utrecht		236	97
	3d	231	191	Flatbush		106	191
	4th	422	227	Flatlands		59	75
	5th	—	—	New-Lotts		323	144
11	1st	285	245	Gravesend		109	61
	2d	—	—				
Total						14 234	8826

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 885; Seymour, 624.

The town of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Union, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 485 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 8 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 218 majority.

The town of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 100 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 103; Shell, Assembly, 205.

The town of Walkill gives Wadsworth 161 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,013 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 170 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 305 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 408; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 220; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority; Miller, Congress, 160 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 166.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 20 majority; Miller, 20 majority.

GREEN COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,656; Seymour, 602; Pomeroy, Union, for Congress, 428 majority. Seventeen towns and Wards give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,452, with ten towns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2,000 at least.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 594 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 152 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 151 majority. Bookstaver, Dem., Assembly, about 500 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 529 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 480 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 78 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kiernan, Dem., leads Conkling 512.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns, give Wadsworth 836 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

ORLEANS COUNTY

gives 1,100 for Wadsworth, and one town to hear from. Clark, Rep., for Congress, will have 1,500 majority. Treminer, Dem., Assembly, has over 600 majority. The other two districts elect Republicans.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Minisink gives Seymour 124 majority; Winfield, Dem, Congress, 123 majority. Greenville—Seymour, 110 majority. Warwick—Seymour, 42 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 52 majority. Crawford—Seymour 93 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 96 majority

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Frankfort—Wadsworth, 338; Seymour, 236; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 103 majority; McGowan, Rep., elected to the Assembly.

Schuyler—Wadsworth, 167; Seymour, 138; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 49.

Herkimer—Seymour, 101 majority.

Columbia—Wadsworth, 116.

Litchfield—Wadsworth, 92.

German Flats—Wadsworth, 13.

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Davis, Rep., is elected to the Assembly, and Hotchkiss, Rep., to Congress.

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Root—Seymour, 146 majority.

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Yandy Creek—Wadsworth, 214 majority.

Albion—Wadsworth, 144 majority.

Hastings—Wadsworth, 121 majority.

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Lenox—Wadsworth, 865; Seymour, 704; Littlejohn, Republican, for Congress, 180.

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Luna—Wadsworth, 55 majority.

Avon—Wadsworth, 83 majority.

Genesee—Wadsworth, 154 majority.

Mount Morris—Seymour, 123 majority.

Dansville—Seymour, 90 majority.

York—Wadsworth, 230 majority.

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Hurlbud, Rep., for Congress, and Townsend, Rep., for Assembly, are elected.

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Watertown—Wadsworth, 135 majority.

Brownville—Wadsworth, 270 majority.

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Leroy—Wadsworth, 93 majority.

Pamelia—Wadsworth, 48 majority.

Antwerp—Wadsworth, 267 majority.

Rutland—Wadsworth, 146 majority.

Lyme—Wadsworth, 96 majority.

Governors and Congressmen run about the same in these towns.

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Two towns give Wadsworth 502 majority.

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Except two districts, which estimated, gives Seymour 75 majority. Blood, Democrat, for Congress, 70 majority.

Albany City gives Seymour 2,165 majority. Four Democratic Assemblymen are elected. Corping, Democrat, for Congress, has over 3,500 majority in the district.

Troy City gives Seymour about 1,000 majority. In the County the majority will be about 1,200. Troy gives Griswold, Dem., for Congress, 1,800 majority. In the County probably 2,400. Washington County will give his competitor, Dodd, about 1,200. The Democrats in Rensselaer are Messrs. McKean and Strait; Deans and Quackenbush, Union Republicans.

BROOME COUNTY.

Complete—Wadsworth 1,540 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

gives about 500 majority for Wadsworth.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City, Seymour 732; Wadsworth 563. Nelson, Dem., for Congress, 158 majority.

Greenport, Seymour 159; Wadsworth 85. Nelson for Congress, 73 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Taghkanic—Seymour, 248; Wadsworth, 85; Nelson, 167 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 97; Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 226; Wadsworth, 184; Nelson, 76 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 365; Wadsworth, 257; Beal, 2 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,789; Seymour, 1,327. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 650. Marvin, for Congress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Boughton, Union, elected to Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 350; Seymour, 262. Dodd, Rep., for Congress, 7 majority.

Argyle—Wadsworth, 382; Seymour, 284. Dodd, 200 majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Queensbury—Wadsworth, 399; Seymour, 172. For Congress, Farley, Rep., 216 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Austerlitz—Seymour, 116; Wadsworth, 230. Beal, Rep., 108 majority.

Clermont—

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3469. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New-York City Carried by Seymour by 30,000 Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
First	218	1,282
Second	196	249
Third	178	434
Fourth	214	1,748
Fifth	701	1,568
Sixth	209	2,152
Seventh	793	2,821
Eighth	933	2,464
Ninth	2,147	3,040
Tenth	841	1,907
Eleventh	1,057	4,190
Twelfth	865	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	397	2,215
Fifteenth	1,494	1,626
Sixteenth	1,845	2,774
Seventeenth	1,855	5,276
Eighteenth	981	1,477
Nineteenth	1,136	2,643
Twentieth	——	1,307
Twenty-first	1,799	2,894
Twenty-second	——	1,802
Total	18,011	48,182

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,000	Albany	2,800
Broome	1,500	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chemung	200	Franklin	200
Chenango	1,500	Fulton	200
Cortlandt	1,600	Greene	1,000
Dutchess	200	Hamilton	400
Essex	1,200	Kings	5,500
Herkimer	1,400	Montgomery	400
Jefferson	2,800	New-York	30,000
Livingston	1,400	Orange	700
Madison	2,500	Putnam	400
Monroe	900	Rensselaer	1,200
Oneida	1,000	Rockland	1,000
Orleans	1,100	Schenectady	100
Oswego	3,000	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	500	Sullivan	500
St. Lawrence	4,000	Ulster	1,000
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400	Total	47,300
Total	31,900		

SEYMOUR ahead 15,400
LINCOLN in same counties. 1860 15,582
Republican loss thus far 30,982
The counties to hear from gave LINCOLN 34,893

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	8.	James Brooks, Dem.
2	M. F. Odell, Dem.	9.	A. Herrick, Dem.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	10.	W. Radford, Dem.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	14.	E. Corning, Dem.
		15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth	Seymour.
I	74	344
II	37	365
III	42	332
IV	43	89
V	22	152
Total	218	1282

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	58	188
II	61	103
III	50	91
VI	9	52
Total	178	434

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	91	261
II	53	408
III	25	271
IV	13	198
V	8	162
VI	7	198
VII	17	250
Total	214	1748

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	90	187
II	48	130
III	90	246
IV	152	187
V	63	230
VI	92	181
VII	96	189
VIII	70	218
Total	701	1568

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	7	47
II	12	113
III	35	231
IV	33	251
V	20	392
VI	33	420
VII	16	142
VIII	35	202
IX	16	354
Totals	209	2152

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	73	195
II	45	358
III	60	220
IV	30	154
V	77	354
VI	167	288
VII	88	186
VIII	77	235
IX	92	215
X	40	367
XI	44	251
Total	703	2821

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	65	164
II	115	362
III	64	196
XIV	86	354
V	57	154
VI	62	156
VII	103	302
VIII	140	247
IX	94	204
X	53	219
XI	67	158
XII	33	168
Total	933	2464

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	326
II	280	269
III	301	395
IV	190	208
V	226	241
VI	132	163
VII	220	226
VIII	149	251
IX	120	207
X	133	203
XI	128	303
XII	109	249
Total	2147	3040

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	162	283
II	155	327
III	136	426
IV	105	297
V	166	358
VI	117	216
Total	841	1907

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	44	269
II	45	373
III	81	274
IV	108	283
V	94	247
VI	45	143
VII	22	316
VIII	53	283
IX	108	159
X	55	152
XI	82	159
XII	54	249
XIII	29	284
XIV	90	239
XV	23	121
XVI	63	236
XVII	31	175
XVIII	30	234
Total	1057	4190

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	53	203
II	125	409
III	182	350
IV	292	380
V	52	348
VI	161	273
Total	865	1963

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	109	295
II	123	349
III	76	400
IV	92	347
V	166	244
VI	100	150
VII	42	132
VIII	104	224
Total	752	2141

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	33	164
II	23	329
III	21	226
IV	31	324
V	64	182
VI	62	246
VII	53	166
VIII	30	157
IX	38	231
X	42	190
Total	397	2215

FIFTEENTH WARD COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	214	221
II	155	172
III	108	235
IV	221	192
V	108	90
VI	181	117
VII	114	100
VIII	150	247
IX	146	114
X	87	140
Total	1,484	1,628

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	254
II	179	316
III	244	373
IV	217	308
V	207	292
VI	263	341
VII	141	339
VIII	7	83
IX	293	241
X	154	227
Total	1845	2774

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	136	198
II	125	324
III	134	285
IV	149	295
V	198	296
VI	162	197
VII	286	289
VIII	74	238
IX	22	313
X	43	146
XI	58	253
XII	51	313
XIII	97	224
XIV	26	321
XV	49	280
XVI	81	317
XVII	40	316
XVIII	53	355
XIX	101	326
Total	1855	5276

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	131	354
II	75	325
III	182	350
IV	224	468
V	93	254
VI	152	432
VII	137	262
VIII	142	198
Total	1136	2643

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	59	259
II	96	305
III	170	245
IV	172	222
V	95	186
VI	69	105
VII	96	215
VIII	127	200
IX	151	273
X	113	304
XI	100	451
XII	29	229
XIII	21	163
XIV	48	105
Total	1346	3262

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	114	207
II	74	222
III	121	274
IV	94	253
V	88	254
VI	48	178
VII	39	195
VIII	129	142
IX	148	177
X	166	214
XI	195	217
XII	187	187
XIII	213	199
XIV	193	182
Total	1799	2894

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

W'ds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
1	1st	247	248
	2d	257	96
2	1st	327	46
	2d	—	—
3	1st	262	370
	2d	327	433
4	1st	286	231
	2d	335	274
	3d	237	233
5	1st	370	84
	2d	326	162
	3d	324	224
	4th	318	156
6	1st	540	186
	2d	466	286
	3d	424	233
7	1st	255	245
	2d	—	—
	3d	133	170
	4th	159	174
8	1st	289	157
	2d	429	165
9	1st	—	—
	3d	168	106
	3d	—	—
	4th	—	—
10	1st	—	—
	2d	408	161
	3d	232	184
	4th	422	227
	5th	—	—
11	1st	255	245
	2d	—	—
	3d	—	—
	4th	—	—
	5th	—	—
	6th	114	199
	7th	242	327
12	1st	499	37
	2d	530	86
13	1st	—	—
	2d	—	—
	3d	242	284
	4th	247	279
14	1st	372	88
	2d	380	186
	3d	269	129
	4th	186	136
15	1st	260	261
	2d	—	—
16	1st	244	267
	2d	312	228
	3d	396	222
	4th	398	107
17	1st	—	—
	2d	268	271
18	1st	231	164
	2d	161	168
19	1st	109	83
	2d	324	375
New-Utrecht		236	97
Flatbush		168	121
Flatlands		98	75
New-Lots		328	144
Gravesend		108	61
Total		14,224	8826

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 885; Seymour, 624.

The town of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Union, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 48 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 8 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 216 majority.

The town of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The Second District of this town gives 190 majority for Wadsworth.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange. Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 100 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 103; Shell, Assembly, 205.

The town of Walkill gives Wadsworth 161 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,013 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 170 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 365 majority.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Dunkirk gives Seymour 152 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 408; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 220; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority; Miller, Congress, 180 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 166.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 20 majority; Miller, 20 majority.

GREEN COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Lisle, Broome County, gives Wadsworth 305 majority.

Mount Hope, Orange County, gives Seymour 24 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 21 majority.

Cornwall, Orange County—Seymour, 210 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 192 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,056; Seymour, 602; Pomeroy, Union, for Congress, 425 majority. Seventeen towns and Wards give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,452, with ten towns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2,000 at least.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Goshen—Seymour 117 majority.

Winfield, Dem., for Congress, has 169 majority.

Hamptonburgh—Seymour 81 majority. Winfield, for Congress, has 68 majority.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 594 majority.

Newburgh, Orange Co., gives Seymour 174 majority; Winfield, for Congress, 147.

New-Windsor—Seymour, 80 majority; Winfield, 80 majority.

Buttermilk Falls—Seymour, 91 majority; Winfield, 8a majority.

Tioga County—Complete, gives about 600 majority for Wadsworth.

Orange County—Blooming Grove, Wadsworth, 91 majority; Fullerton, for Congress, 81 majority.

Chemung County—Southport, 18 majority for Seymour.

Elmira, 190 for Wadsworth.

Broome County—Conklin, Wadsworth, 1 majority; Kirkwood, Wadsworth, 1 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

ROUSE'S POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Champlain, Clinton County, gives 21 majority for Seymour.

Cataugas—Seymour, 150 majority.

Moore—Wadsworth, 78 majority.

Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County—Wadsworth, 208.

Malone—Wadsworth, 208 majority.

Burke—Seymour, 100 majority.

VALATIA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Kinderhook, Columbia County—Seymour, 468; Wadsworth, 293.

Fremont, Sullivan County—Seymour, 38 majority; Windfield, 37 majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

Dunkirk—Caldwell for Congress, Dem., has 226 majority.

Greenville, Orange County—Seymour, 110 majority; Winfield, for Congress, 110.

Deer Park—Wadsworth, 15 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 15 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 152 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 151 majority. Bookstaver, Dem., Assembly, about 500 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 529 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 460 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 78 majority.

KINGS COUNTY.

	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
Flatbush	121	106
Flatlands	75	98

Gravesend gives Seymour 65 majority.

New-Utrecht gives Seymour 139 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kiernan, Dem., leads Conkling 512.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns, give Wadsworth 836 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

ORLEANS COUNTY

gives 1,100 for Wadsworth, and one town to hear from. Clark, Rep., for Congress, will have 1,500 majority. Tremmer, Dem., Assembly, has over 600 majority. The other two districts elect Republicans.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Minisink gives Seymour 124 majority; Winfield, Dem, Congress, 123 majority. Greenville—Seymour, 110 majority. Warwick—Seymour, 42 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 52 majority. Crawford—Seymour 93 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 96 majority

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Frankfort—Wadsworth, 338; Seymour, 236; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 103 majority; McGowan, Rep., elected to the Assembly.

Schuyler—Wadsworth, 187; Seymour, 138; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 40.

Herkimer—Seymour, 101 majority.

Columbia—Wadsworth, 116.

Litchfield—Wadsworth, 92.

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Palatine—Seymour, 115 majority.

Blood, Dem., for Congress, running about the same in these two towns.

Canajoharie—Seymour, 436; Wadsworth, 359.

Root—Seymour, 144 majority.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.

Cortlandtville—Wadsworth, 444 majority.

Virgil—Wadsworth, 193 majority.

Freetown—Wadsworth, 67 majority.

Hartford—Wadsworth, 156 majority.

Homer—Wadsworth, 464 majority.

Marathon—Wadsworth, 66 majority.

Scott—Wadsworth, 134 majority.

Lapeer—Wadsworth, 13 majority.

Preble—Seymour, 34 majority.

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Taghkanic—Seymour, 248; Wadsworth, 85; Nelson, 167 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 97; Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 226; Wadsworth, 154; Nelson, 76 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 385; Wadsworth, 257; Beal, 2 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,789; Seymour, 1,337. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 650. Marvin, for Congress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Boughton, Union, elected to Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 350; Seymour. 302. Dodd, Rep., for Congress, 7 majority.

Argyle—Wadsworth, 382; Seymour, 184. Dodd, 200 majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Queensbury—Wadsworth, 399; Seymour, 172. For Congress, Farley, Rep., 218 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Austerlitz—Seymour, 116; Wadsworth, 220. Beal, Rep., 108 majority.

Clermont—Seymour, 159; Wadsworth, 23. Nelson, Dem., 133 majority.

Stuyvesant—Seymour, 260; Wadsworth, 116. Nelson, 196 majority.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Greenbush—Seymour, 95 majority.

Schodack—Seymour, 118 majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Red Hook—Seymour, 227 majority.

Twelve towns, including Poughkeepsie, give Seymour 335 majority. Nelson is elected in the District by 800 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Southeast—Wadsworth, 205; Seymour, 198.

Haight, Union, for Congress, 27.

Patterson—Wadsworth, 106; Seymour, 118. Haight, 55 majority.

Kent—Wadsworth, 103; Seymour, 107. Radford, Dem., for Congress, 34 majority.

Carmel—Wadsworth, 221; Seymour, 267. Haight, 32 majority.

Putnam Valley—Seymour, 245; Wadsworth, 168. Radford, for Congress, 133. Smith, Dem., is elected to the Assembly.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Niagara, First District—Seymour, 134 majority; Hunt, Congress, 159. Second District—Seymour, 237; Wadsworth, 80.

ORLEANS COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Gives Wadsworth 1,129 majority; Clark, for Congress, 874. Parks, Republican, elected to the Assembly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Lyons—Seymour, 85 majority; Hadley, Congress, 85 majority.

Rose—Wadsworth, 110 majority.

Galen—Wadsworth, 30 majority; Hadley, Dem., for Congress, 25 majority.

GREENE COUNTY.

Cattskill—Seymour, 100 majority.

Athens—Seymour, 122 majority.

Cairo—Seymour, 100 majority.

Durham—Seymour. 31 majority.

THE CITY.

The Election---Results---Accidents---Incidents.

ALL ABOUT IT.

There has not been an election in this city for years, in which, during the after part of the day, the excitement was so great as it was yesterday. Not even the Presidential election elicited so much strong feeling. Betting during the day, throughout the city (confined, of course, to gambling politicians), was strongly in favor of the election of SEYMOUR; and there has not been an election, State, County or City on which there has been so many gambling bets. In Wall-street wagers were laid on the result from $100 to $5,000—the bets being generally even in amount, with the exception that the SEYMOUR men agree to pay in gold, while all they asked, should they lose, was "Government currency." And that offer was not confined to the speculators in elections in Wall-street—about the same percentage was offered freely throughout the City; and when the returns began to come in at the several newspaper offices, showing, as is usual, at an early hour after the closing of the polls majorities in favor of the Opposition, the Seymour men gathered in great numbers, and were exceedingly jubilant. The quiet confidence which they had manifested during the day resulted in the greatest enthusiasm at night, and the feeling among them was common, that SEYMOUR would go out of New-York City with 30,000 majority; and that Brooklyn, in proportion would do better. There was great confidence in the power of money potently applied. The day was beautiful—the weather as fine as could be desired for an election day, and the voting was carried on orderly in almost every Ward. The same was true of Brooklyn. The arrests made during the day were chiefly of those who had claimed exemption from the draft on the ground that they were aliens—but few arrests were made for disorderly conduct; and for the sympathizers with SEYMOUR, all went "merry as a marriage bell," until late in the evening, when the returns from the "rural districts" were placed upon the bulletin boards. Soon after that, the friends of SEYMOUR and Compromise discovered that it was quite late, and retired to their homes—or somewhere else. Just previous to their arrival at the above conclusion, many jokes were perpetrated at the expense of prominent Wadsworth and Union men. For instance, from the *Tribune* office, at about 11 o'clock, numerous newsboys rushed out with what purported to be "extras," shouting "the suicide of HORACE GREELY," &c. But such jokes were failures, and when, as we have said, the returns from other parts of the State began to come in, the boys could not find any one who was willing to expend a quarter in postage stamps to perpetuate the fun. Nevertheless, among the Union men of the City there was profound sorrow, in consequence of the success of the Woods, as against the patriotic men who had opposed them. As an evidence of the belief in which the main portion of the Seymour vote had been cast in this City, and that a majority of those voting for him were not knowingly disloyal, the cheers, when a Seymour majority was declared, were mainly for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The belief seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and enthusiasm at the various prominent places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 7 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWDIN. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the inefficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWDIN which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. MR. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving 926 majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leap. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I havn't got any news from the other wards, and I I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 28,000 majority in the city."

At 7¾ o'clock MR. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860; and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But, a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—another wet blanket—gave WADSWORTH 1,752, and SEYMOUR 3,001—a Seymour majority of 1,182. This Ward gave a majority of 175 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

MR. SPENCER read with humorous earnestness returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he hoped they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, river districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than they Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave a majority of two thousand one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, MR. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being entitled to one cheek by BROOKS, had turned the other also. [Laughter.] He felt satisfied, however, that we should not have a fool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [Laughter.]

MR. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following, "BEN. WOOD'S majority, 4, 11, 42. [Great laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR 400 majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. MR. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

MR. SPENCER—Capt. DUFFY lost the best chance he had, when that beam of BROOKS' Assembly Rooms failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender as long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Whatever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, MR. SPENCER said he had confidence that the country districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic copperheads, at their headquarters in the room below, were swelling their crests, darting their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect looseness, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

R. H. SHANNON reminded the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

MR. SPENCER read a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously the last gun from the country, where men read and write—(great applause)—where there are more churches and school-houses than grog-shops and policy-offices. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 1,307 Seymour majority. [Phew-ew-ew.] This Ward gave 1,604 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum-hole. [Laughter.] If they were to have their Bull Run now, they could thank God that they had Washington to fall back on. [Applause.] They could not see the Administration successfully assailed by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, MR. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

VOICES—A song, a song.

MR. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] Is JOE HOWE in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured occupations, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon MR. MCDONALD, MR. SPENCER assuring them that they would have a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

MR. MCDONALD, being compelled to do service at length, took the stand and said that he had the sense knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Tenth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish District, gave within three votes as many for JIM BROOKS as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that, as a Republican, he was with the chairman determined to never surrender [applause.] He concluded by singing in remarkably mellifluous tones the song "It is sweet, for our country, to die."

The next announcements were "Boston gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [oh! oh! oh!] and forty-five towns gives ANDREW 6,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 5,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

MR. SPENCER,—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and that if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause]. The returns seem to indicate that the sentinel will be left upon the watch-tower of liberty—CHARLES SUMNER is elected, [applause.]

At the suggestion of MR. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a stunning chorus.

MR. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and repulsive length up these stairs from below, (the Democratic Headquarters)—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded of the lines:

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often l

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Expedition—The Weather—The First Louisiana Colored Regiment—An Inspection—The Utterances of Colored Men in L'Union—Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Visit.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Important news may be anticipated from the Department of the Gulf. On the afternoon of the 23d of October, Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL's Brigade, 5,000 strong, left New-Orleans on transports, bound up the river. The gunboat fleet accompanied the expedition.

The weather now is certainly fine, something like Indian Summer at the North, and the effect of a cool, bracing air, in the morning and evening, has an invigorating influence, not only upon civilians, but upon the military, and I think they walk with a firmer step and have a more defiant eye than was the case in the sweltering season of Midsummer. There is a general desire among all our Northern troops for a good lively frost; nothing of the kind, however, may be anticipated until at least the middle of November—then and not till then, shall we have a slight nip of that chilling breath that ere this has destroyed the vegetables, and left in Winter desolation the fields and gardens of the North. In a ride on the suburbs of the city yesterday, I found a house surrounded with orange trees as large as are the apple trees of our New-Jersey orchards. The fruit was hanging so thick that the entire trees, in the bright, flashing sun, seemed covered over with golden balls. These oranges are but little inferior to the best Havanas; indeed, by many they are considered superior, though not so sweet; they appear to be bursting with rich, luscious juice. It may interest your readers to know that this delicious fruit will, if not disturbed, remain on the trees until December, and constantly improve in taste and flavor. A few years ago, Louisiana had, comparatively speaking, no fruit of this sort, but within the last few years oranges and bananas have become quite luxuriant, and are deservedly admired and appreciated for their superior size and flavor. Either the fruit has lately become acclimated, or a new style has been introduced to produce these favorable results.

THE FIRST LOUISIANA COLORED REGIMENT.

On Thursday evening, by invitation, I visited the camp of the First Louisiana Colored Regiment, which is now at the Louisiana race-track. Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN was appointed by Gen. BUTLER to make what might be termed an informal inspection, to see what the regiment wanted before it was moved over the river to enter upon active duty. By some unforeseen accident the Colonel of the regiment had neglected to inform the officers of the expected visit of Col. KINSMAN, and the result was, that he found its members in the usual disorder that precedes the regular evening parade. A few moments only elapsed, however, before the men were in line, then broke into columns of companies and went through inspection. There were ten companies on the ground, numbering ninety-six men each, and on the whole, their conduct could not have been better; in fact, I have seen older white regiments, with more regimental drills, that are not their equal. One thing was very perceptible, there was a uniformity of height that surprised me; I do not believe there was an inch difference between the entire regiment; if there was, the drill Sergeant had concealed it by the happy arrangement of the men. I spoke to each officer as the inspection proceeded; several were, to all superficial appearance, white men, fairly formed, and soldierly in appearance; one of the Captains was evidently of unmixed African blood; in fact, the diversity of color among the men and officers was about the same as characterized the Mexican soldiers I saw in Mexico, except that these native Louisianians are taller and better made men. In a few days these soldiers will take up their position in Algiers, to guard, I believe, a line of the railway in common with the country at large. I take a great deal of interest in this experiment of colored men for soldiers. Already it ceases to attract attention in our streets to see the privates and officers passing to and fro, and I have never heard that any of them have been the victims of offensive demonstration on the part of the vulgar whites—the educated people here or elsewhere, never make such demonstrations. In this connection I should say that the city cars here, as in New-York, have certain ones appropriated to colored people. These specialties are designated by a star. Recently, a formal decision of the Court here established, rendered these distinctions nugatory, and in New-Orleans respectable black men and white men, if they behave themselves, ride together. We hope this fact will not cause a commotion on the Sixth-avenue Railway of Gotham, nor make the mules that draw those vehicles along bray with indignation.

THE NEW FRENCH PAPER.

There has recently been started a paper here called *L'Union*. It has a large circulation among certain of the creole population, and is liberally patronized by the *people of mixed blood*. My attention has been called to it by several persons. Some were surprised that such a sheet should be published in New-Orleans; others again were horrified. I must confess I read some articles in its columns with astonishment. To give you an idea of the contents, I send you literal translations of two contributions. They speak for themselves. The first is a contribution dated Oct. 1, 1862:

To the Chief Editor of L'Union:

SIR: As you purpose to publish in this city, in the French language, a progressive journal, and make an appeal—which you may be sure will be responded to with alacrity—to all those who desire to see the cause of the rights of man triumph in the South, allow me to inform you of the fierce tempest of indignation which broke forth among the enemies of this noble cause here, over the wise and noble proclamation of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which calls to the service of the United States, on an equality with the other soldiers of the Union, the citizens of color of this department.

When prudence obliges these enemies to conceal their rage against this official publication, they are obliged to be restrained when they speak of those who form part of the numerous companies that are organizing at this moment under the said proclamation.

According to the vociferations of these worthy supporters of the most wicked of causes, the gallows is too mild a punishment for those whom they call traitors and perjurers—they who have put themselves into a state of rebellion against a Government under which they enjoyed all the benefits on earth, and who have trampled under their sacrilegious feet the wise Constitution which they had sworn to maintain. But their peurile threats, instead of frightening those against whom they are directed, only serve to augment the number of Union soldiers at New-Orleans.

They find it strange that men whom they held curbed under their tyrannic laws for so long a time should attempt to raise their head to inhale with full breast the, though still feeble, breeze of liberty and of justice which at present fills the air for them.

Happily, the fury of these madmen only manifests itself in idle words, and their projects of vengeance against quite a respectable population, to which belongs a part of the members of the above-mentioned companies, are only based on the vain hope that a Confederate army will soon rescue them from the powerful hold of the Federal Eagle, the rude grasp of which they have borne with so much patience and docility. But, thanks to Divine Providence, and to the valiant swords of our officers on land and sea—thanks to the brave warriors whom they command, and to the soldiers of color who will be ready soon to fight under their command, and they will die to the last man in defence and for the maintenance of the Government of the United States in this country, and the hopes of the rebels will ever be frustrated.

Moved by the noble sentiment which prompts every man to defend his native country against invasion, urged by the desire to protect their families whom they believed to be in danger—dreading the coming of the men of the North, whom the journals of the South every day compared with the furious tornado that would in its rage destroy the abodes of the guilty, as well as those of the innocent, the men of color of this city had to cooperate in its defence, organized a regiment under the name of the "Native Guards," and I am persuaded, in spite of the opinion of "a Union citizen" in a journal of this city, that they would have fought courageously against the Federals. For proof of what I advance, I can assure you that on the 25th of April, when the troops who ought to have defended New-Orleans had already made a long distance between themselves and the approaching Federal fleet, the regiment of Native Guards still occupied the post assigned to it on Esplanade-street, and only awaited the order of its brave and worthy Colonel to accomplish the task imposed on it.

But, meanwhile, that they know the good intentions of the Government of the United States and those of Gen. BUTLER in regard to them; meanwhile, that intriguers, Recorders and corrupt Judges have made way for a Provost-Judge, for a Provost-Marshall and Deputies, who are to act according to his works with the strictest impartiality, and without distinction of castes, there is not a single man of color who is not ready to shed his last drop of blood in aiding to maintain here the Federal authority, and who does not pray daily to God that the energetic Commanding-General, who knew how to transform a city of iniquities into a habitation of justice, be never removed from this Department.

As there is no rule without exception, believe me, Mr. Editor, that there are many highly elevated persons belonging to the white population, who greet with joy the era of Consideration commencing in this city for another population unjustly despised until to-day. These persons being important themselves, they do not fear that the elevation of others can debase or degrade them. Those who show the most hostility against us are foreigners without principle, and Creoles of base extraction, known here under the name of Tihacalatas. They are for the most part people without education and without instruction, who only find themselves above persons of color by unequal civil rights and politics that the laws accord to them, and that are unhappily refused us; feeling the advantage that enlightened men, as are generally the colored persons of this city, feeling, I say, all the advantage that these persons have over them from the moment when equality will reign throughout the land, these egotistic foreigners, and these stupid Tihacalatas, vapor with fury at the sole idea of a similar innovation, and this is not to be wondered at.

I have the honor to salute you,

AN EX-NATIVE GUARD.

Attached to the next extract I notice the name of one of the Captains of the First Louisiana Regiment Native Guard, a man I remember as possessing a fine personal appearance and soldierly bearing. It is from *L'Union* of the 15th of October.

Toast by Capt. H. LOUIS REY, Dec. 26, 1861, before the staff and officers of the Regiment of Native Guards:

The Revolution which broke the chains of Young America, which shook off the yoke of the Mother Country, and permitted her to take rank among the first Nations of the world! The present Revolution!—Finally, all Revolutions—for they give birth to the progress of man, and lead him on the way to true fraternity!

TO MY TARDY COMPATRIOTS: Beautiful starry banner, thy majestic folds finally extend over us! The chains of our brothers are breaking. The whips of the planters, reeking with blood, are going to dry. Immense happiness! The affectionate son will no more see men without heart and without shame, who order him to raise the clothes of his mother and to tear her palpitating flesh, and make him there, immovable, swallowing his powerless rage and contemplating with a sorrowful eye this grievous spectacle of a humanity without mercy.

Men of my race, when will you comprehend that in living in the same errors as your oppressors, you retard the march of progress, which would bring with it a social and political amelioration for you?

Break then the chains of your slaves who are burning to enroll themselves for the defence of the Union and for the rights of man. How many of you stay behind, governed by puerile fears and greed of gain, retarding our march, obstructing the brilliant path which we ought to go over? Come, then, to join us; come to aid us to undermine the old errors, to let the entire world know that our poor race is denigrated, calumniated. What a shame for you to permit that your slaves seek a place in our ranks when you, yourselves, ought to be there. We can now proudly proclaim that we have a country to defend, a flag to make respected, for it protects and shelters us. Famine tortured our women and children; the Nationals have relieved their hunger. We were treated with contempt; we are now respected as men.

The rebels, distrustful as are all traitors, have given us arms at the moment of combat, and then abandoned us cowardly, for the regiment of Native Guards have seen the whole rebel army fleeing shamefully, leaving their women and children to the mercy of the victors, who happily protected them magnanimously, and purged the city of the rowdies and assassins that had butchered these same foreigners whom they would raise against us by their vile insinuations, begging for the friendship of those whom in former days they had consigned to the poinard of vile mercenaries. When the gunboats came opposite the city, Gen. LEWIS, pale and wasted, addressed our worthy ex-Colonel: "Retire immediately, young men; hide your arms and uniforms, otherwise you are lost."

Poor Colonel! blinded and deceived by ambitious men! Blinded and deceived brothers, also! May my feeble voice awake you from your torpor! CHAVANNE and ODE did not wait to be aroused and be made ashamed; they hurried unto death; they became martyrs here on earth and received on high the reward due to generous hearts. JOHN BROWN was hung on the gallows; but his name is inscribed with letters of fire in history, and his joyful soul travels through the Union and leaps with joy at the clang of the breaking chains!

Hasten all; our blood only is demanded; who will hesitate? Men with the heart of the pelican. * * * Let us be worthy sons of the heroes of the plains of Chalmette of 1814 and 1815, and not the slaves of the "fugitives" of Chalmette of 1862.

H. LOUIS REY,
Captain of Native Guards.

THE MISSION OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

I perceive that some comments have appeared in the Northern papers, relative to the mission of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to this city. I have often been inclined to give the Northern public my opinion of that advent, but have been restrained from motives of delicacy, not of justice. I see, however, that the thing has been ventilated among some of your journals, and it may not be in bad taste to speak. Mr. JOHNSON arrived here in the beginning of July, at what was decidedly the darkest time in the history of this City, so far as the present National rule was concerned. Time enough had elapsed to let the people resident here learn the entire strength of Gen. BUTLER's command, and they were beginning to get self-possession, and with it came the feeling that the city had been sacrificed to an *inferior force*, and hopes were entertained and encouraged that, with a little effort, the disaffected population could rise, drive out the Yankees, and restore the place to the blessings of rebel rule. These hopes were evinced by an increasing desire on the part of certain women to be insolent and insulting; the men performed the part of wearing threatening looks, and scowling at our soldiers from the corners of the streets. The public schools became noisy with rebel songs, and there was a jubilant tone in city papers, all of which together gave even the unobservant spectator a very clear idea of what was the real sentiments of the people. In these times I met daily a hundred men, many of whom I had been intimate with for years, yet they cast at me a glared eye, and the blood retreated from their lips with rage. At this juncture, at this critical moment, REVERDY JOHNSON arrived. The fact had been anticipated by the Northern papers; it was felt here that he came as no friend of the Commanding General, and when it was announced that he was actually in our midst, there went up a howl of delight among the Secessionists that was fearful to witness or hear. It was instantly circulated that JOHNSON had arrested Gen. BUTLER on sight, deprived him of his command, and ordered him to report in Washington in disgrace; it was asserted that JOHNSON came here *to restore all the money to the foreign Consuls*, and that he would, singularly and generally, act in opposition to Gen. BUTLER, and show him that his course was utterly condemned by the Administration.

Who was responsible for this public sentiment I do not know, but that it was instantly created on the very evening of the arrival of JOHNSON in this city is most certainly true.

Gen. BUTLER received the self-constituted envoy with all possible marks of respect, and spoke of him as "Commissioner of the United States to adjust certain difficulties existing between Major-Gen. BUTLER and certain foreign resident Consuls." Mr. JOHNSON was given one of the pleasantest rooms in the Custom-house, and one of the General's most competent and showy orderlies was detailed to act as guard at his door and wait upon him as messenger. Mr. JOHNSON took possession of his office in the spirit of a Judge, and at once issued notices to the various Consuls, asking them, at their earliest convenience, to wait upon him personally, or address him by letter, that he might know what their grievances were. Most of the gentlemen replied by letter, that *they, as Consuls, had no difficulties at all with the Major-General.* Two or three appeared personally, and having heard all they had to say, a day was appointed to take down testimony. In the meantime, to fill up leisure moments, there was opened a sort of bureau of complaints and grievances, and anybody that had any fault to find with Gen. BUTLER, had a good opportunity of being patiently listened to by a National officer, which was some comfort to the fault-finders, as it was the first chance they had ever had before to do such a thing with impunity. It now went out that REVERDY JOHNSON was one of us—he was a slaveholder himself and not a Yankee, and that he would do justice to this most wonderfully abused people, who were at the moment indebted to Gen. BUTLER's personal efforts for the food they had to eat, and the peace with which they remained in their dwellings.

The first case heard was the one involving the sum of $800,000. The testimony was taken very carefully and before the case was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. JOHNSON decided that part of the bonds that had been seized, along with the specie, should be returned to the agent by Messrs. ROSS & Co., also furnishing, at the same time, said agent with a copy of his decision in the case of S. H. KENNEDY & Co., a firm which, by the way, had shipped, a very short time before our troops arrived, a cargo of cotton to Havana, and from thence to London. In connection with this transaction, a letter reached Major-Gen. BUTLER, having the third of exchange of Messrs. S. H. KENNEDY & Co. He, the General, in my opinion very properly considered that the third of exchange represented money, for the simple reason that the others (which were ordered to go to their London Bankers by Messrs. S. H. & Co.) had not reached their final destination, as they were then on the sea, when the third bill was captured, the said third bill having been captured on the Louisiana coast, along with different goods contraband of war. These facts are proved. To all this, Mr. JOHNSON hastened to reply at length, and after a rigmarole of incomprehensible value, came to the gist, which was, that these honest merchants had committed no wrong! To this Gen. BUTLER replied, stating, among other things, that as he had left the matter in Mr. JOHNSON's keeping, he must abide the decision, but that he accepted it under protest. The animosity of Mr. JOHNSON now began to display itself, for he replied in a manuscript of *fifty-four pages*, discussing the General's letter fore and aft. Meantime, the bureau of complaints or grievances was kept in full blast. Lawyers of secession proclivities made the office their headquarters, and it was a common thing for the whole to be engaged in discussing these Johnsonian decisions. In these extra-judicial proceedings Mr. JOHNSON came in for a large share of praise, and Gen. BUTLER for an unusual quantity of censure. The General was pronounced totally wrong, for said some of these astute gentlemen, how can Gen. BUTLER be a lawyer and a military man at the same time? And this poser settled the question that all the General did to make these proverbially corrupt Consuls behave themselves for the future, and do penance for the past, was wrong. One Consul, a notorious sympathizer with the rebels, was exceedingly busy about Mr. JOHNSON's office. This man, it, was understood, had a vessel loaded to run the blockade, which vessel was burnt when our fleet came up the river, and this person was so emboldened by the notice he received, that he asked the Commissioner to lay the case before the department at Washington that he might be paid for his loss. No doubt it will at the proper time turn up as an honest claim in the Federal Capital. While Mr. JOHNSON was here he attended Mr. LECOCK's Church, and listened without remark to the mutilation of the Episcopal service, in Mr. LECOCK's avoidance of the prayer for the President of the United States; and finally, of the thirteen cases submitted to him by Gen. BUTLER, Mr. JOHNSON decided *eleven* against the General. The last fact, more than a volume of strong writing, shows the animus that reigned supreme in Mr. JOHNSON's spirit; for it is hardly possible that Gen. BUTLER, now in the maturity of his physical and mental strength, and a lawyer equal if not superior to REVERDY JOHNSON in his best days, would have so far erred in law. To say the least of it, never was there a more unhappy mission. Its evil effects were felt for weeks after Mr. JOHNSON returned to the North, and retarded in a marked manner those herculean labors since accomplished by Gen. BUTLER.

In conclusion, I must say that I have never heard Gen. BUTLER, or a member of his staff, allude in the slightest manner, *pro* or *con*, to Mr. JOHNSON personally, or to his mission, or the administration of it. With them all, he has, so far as the world is concerned, been a thing either of the past, or been forgotten in the sterner duties they have to perform in this struggle for the nation's life.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Revocation of Army Order No. 154—Preparations for Going into Winter Quarters—The Fortifications, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

The order remanding the old soldiers to their respective regiments, who have recently enlisted in the regular army, has produced the greatest satisfaction. Many of the oldest and best regiments in the service were rapidly becoming decimated from the effects of the order granting soldiers in the volunteer corps the privilege of reënlisting as regulars. Hundreds were daily rushing to the recruiting stations for that purpose about Alexandria, and discipline was ridiculed under the plea of intentions to "enlist in the regulars." Many of the regiments were rapidly reduced to shadows, and the effect in a few days would have been the complete disorganization of the very flower of many of the peninsula commands, and the mustering out of service of many of our ablest and most valuable officers.

Vast storehouses for army purposes are in the course of erection in this place, and subsistence supplies are rapidly pouring into them fast as the progress of the work will permit. Forage, in prodigious quantities is also being piled up on the wharves, and all supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments are being landed in the most vigorous manner at all the Government wharves.

Thousands of stores are being forwarded to the troops occupying the defences of Washington on this side the river, and busy preparation is making in all the camps under the probability of a permanent residence here for the Winter, and the regular supplies of fuel are being conveyed to the encampments. Still these preparations do not positively determine that the troops are to remain here for the Winter, but from the fact that these preparations are permitted to progress without interruption, or orders to the contrary, conforms so materially with the programme of last Fall, that the troops justly infer that they will not be disturbed in the occupation of their Winter quarters here. Such has been the demand for lumber for this purpose that the supply in Alexandria has been swept away, and the supplies arriving are insufficient to meet the necessary wants of the official departments. This want will be remedied in a few days, however, as a large number of vessels laden with building material, are known to be on their way hither from Eastern ports.

But the soldiers are meanwhile by no means allowed to remain in idleness. The old fortifications are being materially strengthened, bridges are being built, old roads repaired and new ones constructed, while new and important lines of breastworks are being thrown up, and the entire line of defence rendered as impregnable as skillful engineering and indefatigable labor can make it.

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Rosecrans Serenaded—His Patriotic Fervor and Hopefulness—A Powerful Move Anticipated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS looks in fine spirits. He was serenaded at the Galt House last night. His remarks to a great crowd were very hopeful and cheering. He is full of patriotic enthusiasm and energy. He expressed himself confident that the Union will soon be restored with even more than its former strength and prosperity. The main army of the Ohio is likely to be transferred to his Department of the Cumberland. Maj.-Gen. THOS. A. MORRIS, of Indiana, may command the fourth army corps, lately under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER. A powerful move toward Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Chattanooga is looked for.

Commanders of National forces, post commanders and Provost-Marshals within this State are ordered to send to Col. DENT's headquarters all captured or arrested rebel recruits, and to arrest and send under guard to Col. DENT, for banishment from the State, all persons who joined the rebel invading army. No rebel recruits captured or arrested after returning from the rebel army will be paroled.

By Gov. ROBINSON's order, all State Guard forces in active service or under orders are relieved until otherwise ordered.

PONTIAC.

THE REBELLION.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan in Reply to Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

On Wednesday last I received the *National Intelligencer* containing Gen. SCOTT's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary, that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now indorsed by the responsible name of Gen. SCOTT.

I. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. HOLT was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. SCOTT, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous?" There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. SCOTT himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th of October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states: "*There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburgh, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge"—in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "views."*

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on this subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only 16,000 men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that Gen. SCOTT, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the Committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, 653 men, rank and file of the army. And, to make up this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by Gen. SCOTT himself than any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. SCOTT and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, (T.,) Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion."

These "views" of Gen. SCOTT exhibit the crude notions then prevailing, even among intelligent and patriotic men, on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an *interior* State or States to reëstablish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." (For this he cites *Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy*, last chapter. It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did *not* mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes *a gap* in the present Union." The falling off say of TEXAS, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views" he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recruiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result, the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four." He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit: "Columbia, South Carolina;" "Alton or Quincy, Illinois;" and "Albany, New-York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession is curiously omitted in the version published in the *National Intelligencer*. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McCree, in Pensacola Harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplementary, were published by Gen. SCOTT in the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication, at that time, could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge or consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. Gen. SCOTT states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. Whilst I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major ANDERSON, at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Maj. ANDERSON was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Maj. ANDERSON of Fort Moultrie to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Maj. ANDERSON for this very purpose. I refer to Maj. BUELL, of the army.

The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, as every one knew, to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. COLCOCK, the existing collector, as I had anticipated, resigned his office about the end of November, and immediately thereafter, I nominated to the Senate as his successor, a suitable person, prepared to run any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus, without a collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. Gen. SCOTT's statement alleges that "the *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VODGES company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 23, and on the 29th President BUCHANAN, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY to instruct, in a joint note, the commander of the war-vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. VODGES company unless the fort should be attacked." He afterwards states, within brackets: "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of Gen. SCOTT. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious colors, was submitted to Gen. SCOTT on the day it was prepared, (Jan. 29,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary HOLT addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "*I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to Gen. Scott, he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise.*" This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement, will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy-yard; and Lieut. SLEMMER, of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications Secretary HOLT did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcements, provisions and military stores were dispatched by the *Brooklyn* to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and while Lieut. SLEMMER was in extreme peril, Senators SLIDELL, HUNTER and BIGLER received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator MALLORY, of Florida, dated at Pensacola on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January to Lieut. SLEMMER and the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The *Brooklyn* had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th of February. In the meantime, Fort Pickens, with Lieut. SLEMMER, (whose conduct deserves high commendation,) and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. SCOTT have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of Gen. SCOTT. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major ANDERSON had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following indorsement:

"This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed their intercourse had previously been of the coldest character ever since the President's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. SCOTT, by note on Sunday, the 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

"Will the President permit Gen. SCOTT, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New-York Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose 'to-morrow.'"

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. FLOYD was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30. On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening Gen. SCOTT came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The *Brooklyn*, with troops, military stores and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December; Gen. SCOTT's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, Gen. SCOTT asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce Fort Sumter—because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary HOLT and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer *Star of the West*." Will it be believed that the substitution of the *Star of the West* for the powerful war steamer *Brooklyn*, of which he now complains, was by advice of Gen. SCOTT himself? I have never heard that doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the *Brooklyn* with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transmitted to the *Brooklyn* on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the mean time, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secresy and success, and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side-wheel mercantile steamer from New-York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the *Star of the West* was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the *Brooklyn*, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of Gen. SCOTT.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the *Star of the West* left New-York, for Charleston, on the evening of the 5th of January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New-York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. SCOTT to Col. SCOTT, to countermand her departure; but it did not reach her destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary HOLT, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. THOMPSON, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th of March, 1861, and published in the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. HOLT says:

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. THOMPSON) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by Gen. SCOTT and myself; not because of any dissent from the orders on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Maj. ANDERSON, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (Jan. 5, 1861) reached the Department, that a heavy battery had been erected among the

The Burning of the Ship Alleghanian in the Chesapeake—A More Strict Gunboat Guard Wanted—The Flag of Truce Boats to Aiken's Landing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

The burning of the ship *Alleghany* on Chesapeake Bay, Tuesday night last, whether by the rebels or by a mutinous crew, was an act calling for full investigation. If the representations of the crew, found adrift in an open boat, that the ship was boarded by an armed force in open boats, that the Captain, mate and pilot were detained as prisoners, while the crew were set adrift and the ship fired, the case is one that should arouse the navy to the importance of guarding more strictly the waters of the bay.

If, on the other hand, as some suggest, the crew mutinied, disposed of the Captain, Mate, and Pilot, and then put out in a small boat, with the view of escaping to the shore for plunder, or to avoid the long voyage to London, on which the ship had just sailed, the case is one demanding severe judicial investigation. It is not known whether there was money on board, or whether there were other inducements to plunder the ship. Some are inclined to discredit the story of the crew that she was boarded by the rebels. The distance must have been not far from twenty miles from land, a fact, however, not conclusive against the idea of rebel piracy. It may well be supposed that the rebels would put out in open boats, even that distance, to make a prize of a Government vessel, laden with stores, which the *Allegany* might have been taken for. And if this should turn out to be actually the case, it only shows how exposed is the important commerce of the Chesapeake at the present time. There is scarcely a night that the Baltimore boat does not take to Old Point valuable shipments of goods, of almost every description, which would richly pay for the venture of undertaking her capture, to say nothing of the marauding motive that would be involved in such an act.

Till within the last six months the Chesapeake was well guarded by gunboats, both for the protection of our own vessels and to prevent smuggling. When our troops occupied the eastern shore, the necessity for this precaution was thought no longer to exist, and the boats were generally withdrawn. Latterly, however, the smuggling business is known to have been revived extensively, and there is good reason for believing that Baltimore, just at present, finds an excellent customer in Richmond. Late comers from the rebel capital concur in representing that that market is now quite well supplied from that quarter, and that, to carry on this contraband trade, there is a sharp demand in Richmond for Treasury Notes and of good banks in the Union States.

Although our Government has lately made some efforts to break up this business, it has as yet fallen far short of the mark. It having become certain that goods were extensively introduced into Norfolk, to take thence into rebeldom, quite vigorous measures were instituted to break this up. But in this, as in other things, "too many cooks spoil the broth," and we continue to see packages passing into Norfolk, under special permits, granted as personal favors to particular friends. I cannot, of course, say that these packages, be they quinine or other extremely necessary articles, find their way out by the back door of Norfolk to Richmond; but certain it is, that the regulation so ostentatiously laid down, that nothing not required by the army and navy, is not scrupulously observed. In such cases, those who enjoy the favor of these permits are not the real offenders, but the official who grants them. Whether from a lax sense of duty, considerations of interest or friendship, or the blandishments of women, the official who thus errs is equally culpable.

There has gone abroad a notion that one wishing to go to Richmond has but to present himself or her self here to obtain immediate conveyance to that interesting city. While this is not precisely the case, there is something more than the shadow of truth in the representation. While in some cases there is a rigid policy pursued, and a prompt and proper denial is the result of an application for a pass, there are too many other cases where passes are granted readily when a denial would have been the only proper course. There appears to be no general rule, but as many rules as there are cases, and not always based on the inherent merits of each.

The rebels go to no expense or trouble in flag-of-truce boats; but we do the entire business. We take up the rebel prisoners and bring down our own; we deliver such as wish to join the promised land of secesh, and hurry away such as are granted the privilege of fleeing from it. We do all—pay all—the rebels nothing. Not only this, but in most of cases, if such is not the universal rule, our prisoners are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for conveyances from the city of Richmond to Aiken's Landing, where they take the boats. I know of a single party of persons who paid the Richmond hackmen $700 for a two hours' ride to the Landing. Nor is this an extreme case, for I have no doubt larger sums have been paid.

We deliver rebel prisoners free of expense to the point where they are received, and every precaution is taken to insure their comfort.

It is understood that the rebels have not a large number at present of our men in their hands. But if the fortunes of war shall increase the number, future exchanges should be made on a fair basis as to transportation, as well as in other respects.

Nothing could be more quiet than affairs at Suffolk, mauger all that has been said about the important operations intended from that point. Our troops are, however, being perfected in drill and discipline, though in these respects they cannot be expected to be brought to a higher standard than that of the officers over them. Whether this is an encouraging fact or otherwise I will not venture an opinion.

There have been frequent applications under the late order from the Department from the volunteers to enlist into the regular regiments. Strenuous efforts are made by volunteer officers to prevent this. The best way for them to proceed is to observe better care for their men; for it is but natural that soldiers should desire to serve where they will be best cared for. It is an undoubted fact that in the regular regiments the men are objects of greater solicitude and care by the officers than among the volunteers. Men very soon learn this, and hence the disposition manifested to change, under the recent order allowing volunteers to go into the regular regiments.

Speaking of enlistments, I think I am doing a service to all who want to do the very best, by telling them that, by all odds, the opportunity offered by Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS, of the regular service, who is now recruiting in Philadelphia a corps to serve as a permanent artillery garrison for Fortress Monroe, is the best. Recruits get the State and regular bounty; they will be sure of being always in the best garrison and the most extensive fortification in the country, with good quarters, and the service which experienced officers will ask of them. Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS will receive recruits in Philadelphia for the next twenty days.

An unfortunate difference appears to have grown up here between the army and navy, growing out of the persistence of the latter, at all times and in all places, overhauling the transports of the former and requiring an affidavit that nothing is on board required for Government use. In retaliation the army officials have withdrawn many valuable gratuities hitherto extended, in the shape of tugs, docks, army assistance in various ways. The result is not only much bad feeling, but a state of things hurtful to the public interest. Gen. DIX has just returned from a visit to Washington, the object of which is understood to have been to bring the subject before the Departments. RODERICK.

Obituary.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAPT. SAND, OF BROOKLYN.

While war is slaying its thousands and tens of thousands, it is unnecessary, it is impossible, to make special mention of the good and brave who are its victims; but here and there a hero falls, so honored and so lamented, that even in this day of darkness he cannot be unnoticed. Among the brightest of these stands Capt. HENRY A. SAND, of Brooklyn, L. I., the Temple of Odin Hall, mortally fell early on Thursday. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and after lying for some days and nights alone on the field, he was discovered, and his family informed of his situation.

Long he lingered in the greatest agony, agony which no care or kindness could relieve. He died, in all the vigor and glory of his young manhood, and has left vacant a place that will never be filled.

With rare depth of mind and breadth of cultivation, an embodiment of honor and kindness, and strength, no one knew him who will not regret him, and none can be more mourned by those who knew him well.

It is common to eulogise the dead; we forget their failings, and love to dwell upon their better traits; but where a man's life has been one long eulogium, where, amid all the conflicts and detractions of daily intercourse, his name is never mentioned but with the highest affection and respect, we almost feel that words are useless, and we bow in silence before the mysteries of Providence.

Capt. SAND fought as a patriot; he died, as he had lived, a Christian; he has entered into that "rest which remaineth to the people of God." B.

Our Duty in Regard to the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BARNARD TO COL. J. M'LEOD MURPHY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: * * * I was very much pleased with your letter, published in the TIMES. We have, indeed, failed in our "allegiance to Heaven," (to use your own phrase,) and it is *because* it is so that our cause languishes. Few, indeed, have learned to look up and acknowledge that it is the hand of God that is upon us, and while our cause is just abstractly, it is not just in His sight, unless those who support it do so with proper motives and a right conception of the issues involved.

There is doubtless a question beyond that of "Slavery"—there is a responsibility and a criminality in which "North" and "South" are equally involved; but however that may be, "Slavery" has been the means through which this judgment is upon us, and the "Slave Power" is the real power against which we struggle.

Like all evil principles, it must *rule* or it must perish. It has perverted the moral sense of the Southern people, and taught them to "call evil, good;" and it now seeks to extend its sway over the nation.

"To be let alone" is the last thing it would accept, *unless* "letting alone" means to be suffered untrammeled to stalk—carrying with it its fetters and its lash—over every State and Territory on this continent; to "be let alone" to open again the accursed Slave-trade, that "the institution" may be specdily spread over the territories of the Union, and new States, sending into Washington their slave-representing and Slavery-demoralized "Senators," may be created.

It is because the people of the States which held that "Freedom," and *not* "Slavery," is the "cornerstone" of the temple of Liberty—alarmed at the arrogance, the demoralization of the Slave Power (which was fast returning portions of our country to a state of barbarism) and its aggressiveness, would not "let it alone" to do all these things—that it has risen in rebellion—that it has not scrupled to rend asunder the "country," the nationality to which it belonged. Like Sampson in his blindness, if not like him in the sources of his strength, it would lay hands upon the pillars of the temple, that all might be involved in a common ruin.

We have to prosecute this war to a successful issue or perish! Any compromise with the South which, admitting it back to the Union with liberty to extend the area of Slavery one single foot beyond where it now exists, or which consents to a separation which shall abandon *any* of our common territory to its occupation, is to permit this hideous "slave power" again to expand and triumph. And, indeed, *any* compromise, even though with submission of the South, which is not accompanied with ample provision for speedy emancipation, is dangerous to our future.

We have slumbered fifty years with this thing called "Slavery" among us, and have awakened to find it a wild beast which can exist only by preying upon others.

We are in a death-grapple with it. Shall we say to it, "Wayward brother, depart in peace?"

Eternal contempt and shame to the pusillanimous trifler who, in this hour of his country's agony, should thus mock her situation!

Hoping for your triumph over those who would again bring back New-York as a satellite of the slave power, I remain, Yours truly,

J. G. BARNARD, Brig.-Gen., &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Custom House.

THE IMPORTATIONS DECREASING—STATISTICS OF THE LAST MONTH—IMMENSE EXPORTS—OVER $10,000,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT—THE INTERNAL REVENUE—THE CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVAL.

The long expected falling off in importations of Foreign merchandise is beginning to be apparent. For several months our importations have been very large, even for times of peace, and every month it has been prophesied that they must decrease; notwithstanding, when the monthly returns of the Custom House have been made, the diminution has not been apparent. Those of the month of October, however, show that the receipts for duty were about $1,000,000 less than during the month preceding. The falling off was greater toward the end of the month than at its beginning, the value of the merchandise imported into New-York during the last week of the month being but little greater than during the corresponding week of last year, and being nearly $1,500,000 inferior to that of those imported during the same week of 1860. The figures for the week are as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.
$4,303,959	$2,241,130	$2,905,575

It may appear to some that this decrease in importations will be disadvantageous to our Government, the receipts for duty being, in consequence, so much less. By us the case is viewed in a different light. In order to buy foreign merchandise to the extent to which we have carried our purchases of the past year, we must either export immense quantities of domestic products, or pay for the goods purchased in specie. In either case we gain no great advantage, because most of the articles we import are such as could be well dispensed with in times of war, if our people saw fit to do so. On the other hand, the articles we export are such as are indispensable to those who purchase them of us. England and France must look to America, when their crops fail, for the grain with which to feed their teeming population. To us they must come to procure the cotton to start their spindles and give employment to their poorer classes. So we see that we import what may be termed luxuries and export necessaries. What we buy does us no particular good, but what we sell is of the highest importance. As our trade with foreign lands has ruled during the year, it has required the entire value of the goods exported to cancel our obligations for those imported, and some $50,000,000 in specie in addition. Had our importations been less, it would have been better for the country, because our exportations continuing the same, as they undoubtedly would, being of an indispensable character, the balance of trade would have been in our favor, and the specie flow would have been toward instead of from us. Our course has been like that of a spendthrift, who invests all his large income in fine dress and luxurious living. We repeat, therefore, our conviction, that it is much better for the importations to be diminished than that they should continue as they have been since last Spring.

The exports from this port during the past fortnight have been unprecedented, amounting to about $5,000,000 during each week; the imports during the last week have been but $2,905,575, as stated above. The week's balance of $2,099,451, exclusive of specie, was therefore in our favor.

The diminished value of importations is undoubtedly due to the deranged state of our currency. It cannot be possible that large sales of foreign merchandise can continue, when in addition to the high price it originally costs in the foreign market, are added the high duties now imposed by our tariff laws and twenty-five or thirty per cent. premium of

The Stock Exchange shows more decided general firmness to-day than for three or four days past. At the opening of the market, early in the day, the Railways were barely steady, as compared with the last sales of yesterday, but before the First Board broke up the turn was upward, and the advance continued until the close of the Second Board. The demand was especially strong on the Erie, Rock Island, and Michigan Southerns, and also firm and speculative on Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Toledo. New-York Central was in request, and the price recovered ¼@1 per cent. of Monday's decline. The Railway mortgages participated in the improved temper of the general market, and the bidding shows an advance on nearly all descriptions as compared with yesterday. There was less done on the Government Stocks, and the 6 per cents of 1881 are a small fraction easier. Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents. are higher by ¼@1 per cent., and Pacific Mail by 2 per cent. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden change of feeling in speculation, beyond the fact that, as the election is about over, the market will soon be relieved of the excitement growing out of it, let the result for Governor of New-York be as it may.

Late in the afternoon in the outside room the business was less spirited than at the Second Board, but without material change in prices, which were, for the most part, quite firm as compared with yesterday. There is a decided increase in the outside interest in the market. The following are about the latest figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104¾	N. Y. Central	104½	105⅞
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	105¼	105⅜	Erie Common	62¾	64½
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	90½	91⅝
Missouris	52¼	53	Hudson	76¾	78
Tennessees	54	55	Mich. Central	90½	91¾
Pacific	122	124½	Mich. Southern	42¾	43⅝
Panama	154	154	Illinois Central	80¾	81¾
Rock Island	81¾	82⅞	Toledo	69¾	70½
Galena	84¾	85½	Pittsburgh	37⅝	39⅝
Harlem	20¾	21¾	Mich. Guarant'd	83⅝	85⅞

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107⅜	Ocean	86
Manhattan	126	American Exchange	95
Merchants'	101¾	Chatham	85
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	98⅜
Union	100	Hanover	80
America	116¾	Metropolitan	104¼
City	113⅜	Market	91
Phœnix	102½	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	104	Shoe and Leather	101⅜
National	95	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	109	Importers' & Traders'	101⅜
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Park	114
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106¾	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75⅜
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, s'd	69
Erie fifths, '85	95⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32⅝
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Lack. & W. Bonds	108⅜
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	112	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	103¾
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93⅜
Hudson Conv., '67	96⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84¾
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	108
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69–'72	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109¾
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	114	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	115¾	N. Jer. Cen. 2ds	110
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	107
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	74
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	95⅜	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	91⅝
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	80⅜	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74

The price of Gold left off this afternoon 131¼@131½ ₱ cent., as against 131¾@131¼ yesterday afternoon. As the price at one time during the day stood at 132 ₱ cent., Exchange rose to 145¼@146 for first-class Bankers' bills; subsequently returning to 145¼@145½ ₱ cent. The price of Money undergoes no alteration. The leading Stock firms are freely supplied at 5 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing about $900,000 in Gold to the Associated Banks, to-day, by way of 6 months' interest on their Certificates of Deposit with the United States Treasury. Other depositors, whose Certificates have run 6 months, are served in like manner. United States Notes of the Custom-house issue closed 126¼ ₱ cent. The Export list, this week, includes 3,470 bales

closed to the Fourth Ward, only a few feet of it remain intact.

LAUNCH OF ARCHBOLD MONITOR.—The iron-clad Monitor *Weehawken* will be launched from CROWELL'S yard in Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning, at ¼ o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2081, 2115, 2535, 2599, 2695, 2899, 301, 677, 1280, 1491, 1885, 1947, 1977, 2325, 2350, 2367, 2417, 2435, 2540, 2563. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 398, 846, 118, 1098, 2168, 2840, 2352, 2514, 2618, 2640, 2720, 2816, 2820, 2834, 2880, 2904, 2914, 2924, 2960.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. —. Demurrers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2861, 2849, 2879, 739, 2867, 987, 223, 2827, 2865, 2897, 2889, 2901. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 658, 1738, 111, 126, 2386, 2096, 2530, 884, 2316, 2370, 2380, 120.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1301, 1305, 1284, 1161, 1415, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1371. *Part II.*—Nos. 1387, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	107	400 Erie Railway	62¾
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	104¾	100 do	s5 62⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s 1865	97	50 do	63
1,000 U. S. 5s '81 Oreg. War Loan, 1 y'rly	101¾	200 do	62⅞
51,000 Treas. 7.30 ₱ ct. Notes	105¼	150 do	b60 63
5,000 Virginia State 6s	64½	300 do	s30 62¾
15,000 Missouri State 6s	62¾	600 Erie R. Pref	90¾
35,000 E. R. 3d m. bs.	93,107	150 do	b30 90¾
16,000 E. R. 4th m. bds.	101¾	30 Hudson River R.	77
4,000 Erie R. 6th m. bs.	99¾	200 do	b30 76¾
5,000 Ril., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	99	100 do	76½
18,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. R. & F. b.	115	60 do	s30 76¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. b.	116	250 do	s10 76¾
2,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs. ex interest	101¾	27 Harlem Railroad	21¾
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. ex interest	104¾	300 do	20¾
3,000 A. L. & T. H. 1stm.	98¾	60 Harlem Rd. Pf.	49½
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d m.	81	20 Mich. Cen. Rd	91
10,000 do	b60 81¾	250 do	91¾
5,500 A. & T. H. Inc. bs.	59	100 do	91¾
6,000 C. & N. W. As Bs.	59	100 do	91¾
1,000 H. & St J. R. Bs.	50	50 do	s15 84¾
2,000 T. & W. 1st mge.	98½	30 Panama Rd	135
4,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1 m.	103	95 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	78
5,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd.	103¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	s30 80¾
10,000 Pitt. W. & C. 1stm.	107	400 do	80¾
5,000 do	106¾	800 Cl. & Pitts. R.	38
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2dm.	94¾	20 do	38½
10 Bank of New-York	164½	500 do	38⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	97½	65 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	135½
10 Ocean Bank	86	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	85
7 Metropolitan Bank	104½	150 do	85¼
5 Park Bank	114	50 do	s10 85¼
10 Penn. Coal Co.	109¼	50 do	s30 85
316 Cum. Coal Pref.	13⅜	100 do	s10 85
100 Nic. Transit Co.	4	50 do	s10 85¼
5 Pac. M. S. Co.	123	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	89¼
100 do	b30 123	100 do	s10 89⅜
100 N. Y. Central R.	s5 104¾	500 do	89¾
400 do	104¾	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	82¾
300 do	104¾	200 do	s10 82¾
50 do	s8 104¾	200 do	s10 82¾
30 Tol. & Wab. pref.	79¾	50 do	b60 82¾
70 do	79¾	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	92¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.	49⅞
7,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¾	200 Reading Railroad	77¾
3,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	93	350 Mich. Cen. R.	91¾
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	55	100 do	91¾
5,000 do	b60 55¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s.	53	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	85¾
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s ex interest	107	50 do	s30 85¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. B. 7s	113¾	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	85¾
10,000 Erie R. 3d m. '83.	107	100 do	85¼
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13¾	50 do	s30 85¼
300 Pac. Mail St. Co.	124	300 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81¾
150 N. Y. Central R.	105⅜	400 do	81¾
100 do	b10 105⅜	50 do	s30 81¾
400 do	105⅝	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	39¾
700 do	105¾	500 do	39¾
100 Erie Railway	64	200 do	39¾
200 do	64⅜	1000 do	40
400 do	64⅜	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	70⅜
400 do	b30 64⅜	400 do	70¾
400 do	b30 64¾	400 do	70⅜
150 do	s3 64¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	83
600 Erie Railway Pref.	91⅜	200 do	82¾
500 Hud. River R.	77¾	100 do	82¾
50 do	b60 78	100 do	b30 82¾
200 Harlem Railroad	21¾	50 do	s30 82¾
		50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	92¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 4 and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
For the week	$1,763,423	$3,231,062	$4,207,712
Prev. reported	79,078,223	167,966,831	124,945,083
Since Jan. 1	$81,841,617	$171,197,893	$129,152,795

The latest Specie quotations of Messrs. P. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, are as follows:

American Gold	$1 31½	Amer. Silver	$1 27
Sovereigns	6 30	Spanish Dollars	1 35
Twenty Francs	4 98	Mexican Dollars	1 32
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 20
Ten Thalers	10 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 25
Spanish Doubloons	20 75	English Silver ₱ £	6 00
Patriot Doubloons	19 75	Span. & Mex. qr's. ₱ oz	1 45

The traffic of the Illinois Central for the month of October was:

1862	$385,356 71	1861	$284,020 59
Increase			$101,336 12

The land sales for the month were..... $58,057 85
The land collections for the month were.. 73,014 16

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $316,484 08, including for customs, $93,000; payments, $1,527,684 09. Balance, $4,170,597.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 27.	LOANS. Nov. 3.	SPECIE. Oct. 27.	SPECIE. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$4,634,000	$4,684,000	$857,000	$856,000
North America	4,297,145	4,021,342	553,319	562,004
Farmers & Mech.	5,136,542	5,184,459	1,085,016	1,084,309
Commercial	1,891,000	1,910,000	253,000	256,000
Mechanics'	2,304,000	2,342,000	208,450	208,456
N. Liberties	2,085,000	2,096,000	353,000	357,000
Southwark	1,354,887	1,317,230	189,307	189,833
Kensington	972,663	956,300	141,290	142,154
Penn Township	1,072,730	1,085,484	174,552	174,563
Western	1,939,739	1,990,737	370,713	370,516
Man. & Mech.	1,758,140	1,799,745	144,780	144,700
Commerce	638,833	626,274	162,042	161,998
Girard	2,418,794	2,386,087	309,336	309,247
Tradesmen's	833,215	795,349	130,713	130,712
Consolidation	950,924	928,146	111,917	112,889
City	1,124,582	1,114,159	145,497	143,849
Commonwealth	674,572	619,013	76,963	76,963
Corn Exchange	815,000	804,000	111,000	112,000
Union	857,000	854,000	69,000	69,000
Total	35,748,566	35,514,335	5,454,225	5,458,029

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 27.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 3.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 27.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$3,006,000	$2,983,000	$368,000	$363,000
North America	2,641,664	2,785,180	492,324	487,472
Farmers & Mech	5,090,187	5,096,279	146,020	141,358
Commercial	1,294,000	1,382,000	252,000	249,000
Mechanics'	1,408,000	1,497,000	414,500	400,425
N. Liberties	1,629,000	1,808,000	129,000	146,000
Southwark	1,218,884	1,200,989	46,460	45,125
Kensington	979,245	910,317	288,754	293,508
Penn Township	876,203	892,104	173,772	170,422
Western	1,713,506	1,817,878	156,435	142,825
Man. & Mech.	934,758	984,060	416,477	417,820
Commerce	656,062	730,586	57,660	55,370
Girard	1,578,900	1,689,394	328,169	320,151
Tradesmen's	664,120	682,931	195,100	194,205
Consolidation	449,461	444,738	368,255	385,648
City	641,922	622,983	308,149	320,883
Commonwealth	352,946	366,275	310,145	311,681
Corn Exchange	717,000	708,000	184,000	181,000
Union	412,000	397,000	319,000	319,000
Total	26,269,885	26,938,714	5,054,250	4,889,890

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 28,507 bbls. Flour, 181 bbls. and 385 bags Corn Meal, 120,047 bushels Wheat, 56,535 bushels Corn, — bushels Rye, 5,249 bushels Barley, 23,538 bushels Oats, 1,921 bushels Malt, 2,760 pkgs. Provisions, and 580 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand, at steady rates. Sperm, 35c. for plain, and 45c. for patent; Adamantine, 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request, at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, but prices have been very firm. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 3,270 bags; week's sales of do. and do., 35,162 bags,—including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 4,200 ₱ *Emma*, 2,950 Santos ₱ *Onward*, and 2,091 ₱ *Oldenbarneveld* (a resale), at 27c.; 832 ₱ *North Point*, at 26¾c., cash; 2,000 ₱ *Abby and Elizabeth* and *Chanticleer*, (resales,) at 27c. and 28c., cash; 2,100 ₱ *Nautilus*, at 27¾c.; 1,500 ₱ *Panama*, at 27¾c.@28c., cash; 1,000 ₱ *Antelope*, at 28¾c.; 3,800 ₱ *Elsie*, at 29c.; and 3,750 ₱ *Janna Adriana*, and 2,800 ₱ *Mary Helen*, at 29¼c. On speculation, 3,000 bags Santos, ₱ *Johanna Louise*, (a resale,) have been taken at 30c. The stock of all kinds amounts to 69,028 pkgs., including 1,850 bags, and 17,090 mats Java, 38,217 bags Rio and Santos, 10,571 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags St. Domingo, and 950 bags of all other descriptions. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 29c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra, 30c.@31c.; and St. Domingo, 28½c. ₱ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 1—Baltimore, bags	4,000
Nov. 4—New-York, bags	38,217
Grand total, bags	42,217

COPPER—Ingot is less active, but is quoted firm, at 32c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more active, and prices are somewhat firmer. Middlings, 59c.@59¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, at somewhat firmer prices, especially for low grades. The reported sales since our last add up 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 55@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@	$5 70
Extra State	5 85	@	6 30
Superfine Western	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@	6 00
Extra Unio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@	6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	6 35	@	8 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@	8 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at former rates; sales 1,750 bbls., at $6 35@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, to-day, 540 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 1,250 bales Bags, at 20c.@22½c.; and 500 bales Bagging, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export and prices have favored sellers, slightly. The reported sales since our last comprise 256,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 47@$1 64, the latter an extreme rate; Amber Western, at $1 39@$1 41; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 39; inferior do., at $1 29@$1 30; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 33.—Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Sound Corn is in fair demand at rising prices. Unsound continues plenty and heavy. Sales since our last, 102,000 bushels, at 72c.@74c. chiefly at 73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c.@76c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 58c.@61c.; Western, at 57½c.@61c.; and State, at 60c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant, at $1 45@$1 52½ ₱ bushel. Sales 3,600 bushels.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL re

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE SERAGLIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election in the City and State of New-York, yesterday, resulted in a complete revolution in the ascendency of parties, so far as the State and Congressional tickets are concerned. The Democrats carried the City by over 30,000, Kings County by 5,500, and the State by a majority not yet ascertained in its extent, though there is no present reason to doubt that it will be decided. The Congressional delegation will stand 16 or 18 Democrats, to 13 or 15 Republicans. The Legislature is Republican in the Senate, elected for two years in 1861, and probably Republican in the Assembly.

The returns from Massachusetts are very full, and insure the reelection of Gov. ANDREW by a very large majority. A. H. RICE, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is defeated by Z. J. S. SLEEPER, the People's candidate. HOOPER, Republican, is reelected in the Fourth District.

The returns from New-Jersey are very incomplete as we go to press, but the indications are that the Democrats have swept the State.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate that the advance is being pushed forward very rapidly, and with the utmost success. Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville on Monday afternoon, after a spirited engagement of about four hours, in which we had none killed but several wounded. This is only four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels were endeavoring to hold—all the other Gaps this side being in our possession. There was some force of the enemy in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, apparently intending to dispute the passage of our forces, but we do not learn that any fighting occurred there. There were rumors that the rebels were again endeavoring to cross into Maryland at Dobbsville, but they proved to be entirely unfounded. In fact, we hear from our special correspondents, that the general impression in the army was that all the apparent movements of the enemy were merely feints, to cover the retreat of the main rebel army toward Gordonsville, it being pretty well ascertained that it was on the east side of the Blue Ridge, moving in that direction.

Meantime the news from Gen. SIGEL'E army is of the most significant and important character, leading us to hope that the flank of the enemy has been successfully turned, and that they will not be able to escape without a great and probably a decisive battle. Our cavalry on Monday evening drove the rebels out of Thoroughfare Gap, and Gen. SCHURZ'S Division advanced and took possession of it. The other divisions of SIGEL'S force, under STAHL and VAN STEINWEHR were within supporting distance, and our Cavalry also held Buckland Mills, Aldie, and the country between the latter point and the front of Gen. SIGEL'S advance. It has also been ascertained within a day or two that the Fine Division, under Gen. SICKLES, is advancing along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville.

Gen. SIGEL has been indisposed during the last few days, and he has therefore been unable to move with his command, but he hopes to join it in a few days.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Centreville, Nov. 3, says: "Gen. SICKLES, with PATTERSON'S Brigade, has driven the rebels from Manassas and Bull Run, below Bristow Station, and will, probably, encamp near Warrenton Junction to-night. The railroad to Alexandria has been repaired, the train rescued, and cars run now as usual to this point. We have no news from Thoroughfare Gap or Aldie this morning. It is the opinion of military men, who are well informed as to the rebels, that they will not fight McCLELLAN at present, but gradually draw him down the Shenandoah Valley, or toward Richmond, at the rate of five to seven miles a day, until they get his forces divided or placed in a disadvantageous position, and then attack him in detail, they first massing their army; should a favorable position not show itself they can make Richmond by the time the severe cold weather sets in, and Winter there."

The English prize steamer *Anglia*, recently captured in Bull Bay, on the coast of South Carolina, arrived at this port last evening, in charge of a prize crew. She brings the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Major-Gen. MITCHEL, on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. It is stated that there are many other cases of that disease prevailing at Port Royal.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 28th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cahawba*. She brings intelligence that the expedition under Gen. WEITZEL, already spoken of as having gone up the Mississippi to clear out the guerrillas, had commenced operations at Donaldsonville with success, and was expected to extend them to Berwick's Bay.

On Friday last Gen. GILBERT made a reconnoissance down the Nashville Railroad from Louisville. He went as far as Green River Bridge for the purpose of examining the condition of the road and things generally. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS left Louisville to take the field on Saturday.

Three men-of-war are to proceed to sea from this port immediately in search of the pirate *Alabama*—the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Dacotah* and the ship *Ino*. The *Vanderbilt* is expected to leave to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

HENRY SIDLE, of Dillsburgh, York County, Penn., arrested by order of the War Department, on a charge of discouraging enlistments, was taken to Philadelphia on Monday by Deputy-Marshal SHARKEY, and removed to Fort Delaware.

The Stock Market took a strong turn upward yesterday, especially on the Railway Shares, which had before been declining. The rise is 1@1¼ ₩ cent. Gold, 131; Exchange, 145¼.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. Cotton was in good request at buoyant rates. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard was more active. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Jute Hemp, Tallow, Linseed and Petroleum Oils, Lead, Tin and Wool were actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are well supplied with beeves and hogs, and but a small number of sheep. Cool, clear weather increases the demand for meats, and all kinds of animals have been readily sold at former or advancing rates. Our reports, gathered at the different yards or marketplaces, show a total of 5,567 bullocks offered for beef during the past week, 4,453 of which were yarded at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday. The market was not lively, but the droves were all sold at last week's rates. Salesmen claim that there is a little decline in prices for the same grades, but the improved quality has brought the average of all sales fully up to last week. The best cattle sold at prices equivalent to 9c. for the dressed carcass, to be killed and weighed, and all the really good animals were sold at over 8¼c. Some poor oxen and eight thin heifers went as low as 6c. Sheep and Lambs number 8,973, which is full 4,000 less than last week. They have advanced 25c. per head, caused in part by the scarcity and partly by a rise in pelts. Good sheep are worth 4¼c., and, if extra fat, 5c. ₩ lb., live weight. The supply is not equal to the demand. Live hogs are coming in freely—the receipts (31,672) being greater than for any previous week since January. They have sold well at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fat corn-fed hogs; 3¾c.@4c. for light; and 3¼c.@3½c. for still-fed.

The Election and the War.

Our State election is over. At the hour of writing this paragraph we know nothing positive of the result. But the progress of the canvass has established certain facts which may as well be stated now as by-and-bye.

The heaviest load which the friends of the Government have been compelled to carry through this canvass has been the inactivity and inefficiency of the Administration. We speak from a knowledge of public sentiment in every section of the State, when we say that the failure of the Government to prosecute the war with the vigor, energy and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, has weighed like an incubus upon the public heart. With every disposition to sustain the Government—with the most profound conviction that the only hope of the country lies in giving it a cordial and effective support—its friends have been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the questions that have come up from every side: Why has the war made so little progress? Why have our splendid armies achieved such slight successes? Why have they lain idle so long, and why have the victories they have won been so utterly barren of decisive results? The war has dragged on for a year and a half. The country has given the Government over a million of men, and all the money they could possibly use; yet we have made scarcely any progress toward crushing the rebellion. The rebel armies still menace the capital. Their privateers defy our navy, and spread increasing terror among our peaceful traders on the seas. What is the use of trying to sustain an Administration which lags so far behind the country, and seems so indifferent and incompetent to the dreadful task committed to its hands?

It has been impossible to lift the public heart out of the terrible despondency which such reflections, fortified by the inexorable logic of facts, have brought upon it. The people of this State are thoroughly loyal to the Union and the Constitution. They desire and demand that this rebellion shall be *crushed*. They desire no half-way measures—they will tolerate no base and degrading compromise—they will never consent to any peace which involves the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution. They demand a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the fact that they have not had it, and that they have seen no fair prospect of getting it, has bred in them a degree of discouragement and despair which has left them an easy prey to the demagogues who are always ready to profit by the calamities of their country. If the Government had given them victories—if it had even shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its Generals in the field, the people would have rallied as one man to its support. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the Administration, and to array them in hostility against it.

What may be the effect of all this upon the popular vote remains to be seen. We trust it will not have been sufficient to withdraw the Empire State from the support of the Government. If it has brought about this calamitous result, the Government has itself mainly to blame. If not, the Government has had a very narrow escape. In either case it will have received a lesson from which, we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled by success, but that Administration must be weak indeed, which fails to be instructed by adversity. President LINCOLN is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempts to crush the rebellion, if New-York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such unworthy and unmanly impulse. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to save his imperiled country. The vote in this State, as in Pennsylvania and the West, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war,—and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all the powers of the Government are still in his hands—all the fearful responsibilities of the crisis still rest upon his shoulders. He must not suffer them to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies;—he must the rather meet them with fresh vigor and redoubled resolution. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-confidence,—more of that reliance upon his own strength and resources which, though it might be reckless audacity in a private individual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty nation, in a great and terrible crisis of its fate.

President LINCOLN has now in his hands everything which he can possibly require for the completion of the great work that devolves upon him. He has a more powerful army under his command than any monarch of Europe. The finances of the country are on a safe basis, and he has all the money he will require. He has a navy adequate to any service that may be demanded of it. With these abundant and overflowing resources at his command—sustained and stimulated to the most vigorous efforts by the fervid patriotism of the people, and by every motive which can animate a loyal heart, he can make no excuse to his conscience or his country if he fails to push this war to a speedy and successful end. He must instantly put in motion every arm of the National power. There must be an end of excuses, of apologies and of delays. The country will not longer tolerate half-hearted counsels in the Cabinet, or half-hearted leadership in the field. The fate of the nation must no longer be committed to Generals who, like ESSEX in the English Revolution, "next to a great defeat, *dread a great victory*." The Government must no longer be content with defending itself against a rebellion. It must act upon the offensive—and act with the vigor and determination that insure a victory. If the recent elections shall inspire the Administration with this spirit, and prompt it to such action, they will be of more service than results which might have betrayed it into a delusive and fatal confidence in the fruitless policy it has hitherto pursued.

The Result—Latest.

The State of New-York, at the annual election yesterday, elected, from the present complexion of the returns, the entire Democratic State Ticket, headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor, and from sixteen to eighteen Democratic members to the next Congress, of the whole delegation of thirty-one members. The returns, on this point, are conclusive from the first fifteen districts in the State, numbering from Staten Island to Troy, inclusive, and there is little doubt that the Buffalo District has elected Mr. GANSON over Mr. SPAULDING.

From our present figures, SEYMOUR leads WADSWORTH by 15,400 votes, with twenty-one counties, chiefly Republican, to hear from, which will materially reduce this majority, though we do not believe they can overcome it.

Death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

The news of the death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, Commander of the Department of the South, at Beaufort, S. C., will fall upon the country as painfully as the loss of a great battle. To the sense of a heavy calamity, will be added the shock of a sharp surprise. We had not accustomed ourselves to think of *him* as of one who could die. His very nature was instinct with life. His spirit was ever exultant and soaring, and marked out grand fields of enterprise, which his heart, his brain and hands were restless and untiring to pursue. We cannot realize that this *living* man is dead.

We need not here recount particularly the story of the fallen hero. The Nation has followed him with affectionate admiration for years, and knows him as one of its most gifted and greatest sons. Born to poverty, but to genius, in Union County, Kentucky, Aug. 28, 1810, ORMSBY MACKNIGHT MITCHEL early gave promise of the ability and eminence that his future so fully realized. At the early age of twelve years, he was acquainted with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, and of mathematics. He was educated at Lebanon, Ohio; commenced life for himself as clerk in a store; afterward procured a cadet's warrant to enter the Military Academy at West Point, earned the money to pay his expenses thither, and reached that National school with two shillings in his pocket, his sole fortune in life.

But what wanted such an intellect, in a sound body, of more? He was now the nation's pupil, and relieved of the care of personal provision, he gave his whole soul to study, and rapidly mounted to the highest planes of science, so thoroughly taught in that institution. On graduating in 1829, he was made acting assistant Professor of Mathematics, which post he held for two years. Afterward he laid aside military studies, and went into civil life. He became professor of philosophy, mathematics and astronomy in Cincinnati College in 1814, and continued such for ten years. In 1835 he lectured on astronomy in Cincinnati, and with so much enthusiasm and popular acceptance, that the design of an Observatory was originated, and the people of Cincinnati enabled him to carry it triumphantly through. In 1859, Prof. MITCHEL became director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and filled that office at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. It is a singular fact that the rebellion found Prof. MITCHEL just closing a work on military science, which had occupied him a twelvemonth, and in which he had prepared criticisms of many of the great battles of authentic history. He was about to start to this City to put his volume in print when the civil war broke out. Instead of stopping in New-York, he continued his journey to Washington, tendered his services to the Government which had educated him, and prepared to put in practice what he had been speculating upon.

We know the rest. The President made him a Brigadier-General and sent him to Cincinnati to command the Department of the Ohio, then limited to the State of Ohio. He addressed himself to his work with all the enthusiasm and tremendous energy of his nature. He engineered a series of fortifications around Cincinnati, extending for some miles across on the Kentucky hills, and in a few weeks, at a cost of a little over *seven thousand dollars*, he had constructed the defences that so lately checked the audacious march of KIRBY SMITH upon Cincinnati. The rebel Generals, POLK and BUCKNER, were at the time preparing to seize the State of Kentucky, and by the aid of traitors in the Legislature and about the seat of Government, to annex it to the Southern Confederacy. There was but one Union camp in Kentucky at the time (Dick Robinson,) and a few thousand troops near Louisville on the Indiana side. The rebel citizens along the line of the railroad from Cincinnati to Lexington had forcibly taken Government arms and ammunition from the cars destined for Camp Dick Robinson, and had exacted from the owners of the road the pledge that they would not attempt to send another pound South into Kentucky for the United States Government. Everything was ready for the rebel invasion. POLK and BUCKNER seized Bowling Green and Columbus. ZOLLICOFFER approached the heart of the State from toward Cumberland Gap. Kentucky was defenceless, and the hands of the Unionists tied by rebel control of the railroads. It was at this perilous moment that Gen. MITCHEL comprehended, acted and saved the State in a night. He took military possession of the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, relieving the owners of their bonds to the rebels, dispatched by night a regiment to Cynthiana, where the rebel power was established on the line of the road, captured the place about daylight, and then in rapid succession seized every other point on the railroads reaching to Lexington and Frankfort, and controlling the entire north and centre of the State! In another day, troops, artillery and ammunition were free to the aid of loyal Kentuckians. They did go—gathered together with unparalleled rapidity by the ever-active Gen. MITCHEL—and the result was, the rebel game was foiled. ZOLLICOFFER turned aside and was finally lost, and his army routed from the State. BUCKNER stopped at Bowling Green, and POLK at Columbus, from which they, too, in turn, had to give way and leave Kentucky free.

We shall not follow Gen. MITCHEL in his campaign South, at the head of a division, nor repeat the story of his brilliant dash into Northern Alabama, and his success in beating back the superior forces of the rebels and holding an extended territory in the heart of the enemy's country quiet and unresisting in his grasp. These achievements form one of the brightest episodes of the war, and illumine with resplendent glory the campaign which has so much of darkness and shame in its impotent conclusion.

Gen. MITCHEL was withdrawn from the field of his successes. Why, it is needless now to ask. After many weeks of weary waiting he was assigned to duty at Beaufort. He left with a weight upon his heart. It was the shadow, no doubt, of his coming death. He felt that this assignment South was in some sense a putting him aside where he could be of no use. Nevertheless he obeyed his Government and went to Beaufort. He had small means of work at hand, but he only redoubled his energies to make the most of what he had. Doubtless he overtasked his fiery spirit; struggling against fearful odds, and burning within with impatient zeal, and burnt without by the fervid heats of an unaccustomed clime, his gaze grew dim that never blinked before in gazing among the stars, and the film of death settled forever upon his earthly vision. The eye that had perused the heavens in rapt glory, measuring the mightiness of God in his systems of worlds, found its last joy in greeting the stars of his country's flag, beneath which and for which his earnest and great life was ebbing away.

The Army of the Potomac Advancing.

The last three days have put an entirely new face on the campaign of the Upper Potomac. Within that time Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL have executed a succession of rapid movements, each having the effect of a victory.

The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE across the Potomac and to Lovettsville, some days since, we rightly interpreted at the time to indicate an intended junction with Gen. SIGEL,—the ultimate purpose being an advance into Eastern Virginia ahead of LEE'S army. But in order to make this demonstration successful, it was necessary to close up the main passes through the mountains, and bar up Gen. LEE in the Shenandoah Valley. If LEE had been able to get to the east of the Blue Ridge, and had occupied Manassas again, he would have held the direct railroad routes to Richmond by Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville; and the advance upon Richmond by BURNSIDE would have been frustrated.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S policy has been, therefore, not to move against the rebel front till we were able to throw a force down the east base of the Blue Ridge Mountains and close up all the passes by which LEE could have retreated upon Manassas. To Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL this important service was assigned; and the dispatches of yesterday, the day before, and to-day, tell how well and quickly it has been performed. In his march, Gen. BURNSIDE has successively occupied Vestal's, Gregory's, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. The last-named is in the rear of LEE'S position, and if the latter yet retains the bulk of his army, near Winchester, his right flank is turned, and his communications with Richmond are in extreme peril. While Gen. BURNSIDE has been doing his part of the work so thoroughly, it has been left to Gen. SIGEL to take care of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and Thoroughfare Gap, and other points on its line being now held by the latter officer, Gen. LEE is effectually cut off from a retreat upon Manassas Junction, the old rebel stronghold in northern Virginia. If he falls back at all, it must be by way of Woodstock, Harrisonburgh and Staunton. By this last named route the distance will be 200 miles to Richmond, a good part of it up the Shenandoah valley, without the help of a railroad.

If LEE has been driven to the alternative of retreating by this line or fighting at Winchester, there can scarcely be a doubt that he will offer battle near his present ground. He would do this because, being hemmed in the Shenandoah Valley, it would not be possible for him to compete with BURNSIDE in a forced march of the latter upon Richmond by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville. Whether he will be able to compel McCLELLAN to meet him at his strong position at Winchester, or whether McCLELLAN will be able to compel LEE to evacuate Winchester, and meet our army on ground less advantageous to the defensive force, is what a few days must determine—if our operations are carried on as rapidly as they have been for the last week.

A victory of Gen. McCLELLAN'S great army over that of Gen. LEE is what the country earnestly desires to have. And it would certainly be immensely to our advantage to have it pretty soon. The Union Army of the Upper Potomac was never so strong as now. It is well clad, well shod, well armed, and, according to all accounts, in high spirits, enthusiastic and confident. A great battle, in which the rebel army shall not only be beaten but broken, is the only thing that will quickly end the war. The loyal people of the Union once more manifest their patient, hopeful heart, by trusting that now, at last, the decisive struggle and victory are at hand.

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND THE REBELLION.—Our Paris correspondent, in noticing the denial made in our columns by Mr. CUNARD of the report that their steamers had ever raised any flag intended to express recognition of the Southern Confederacy, mentions the following reports as current and credited among Americans in England:

1. That they often use in British waters flags that they dare not use in American waters. 2. That the officers of the Company in England, in their relations with the public, make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebellion; and 3. That this Company furnished a sailing master (a Capt. BUTCHER or DUTCHER,) to take the Confederate steamer "290" to sea, and that this sailing master found a crew, took the vessel to sea, and delivered her, off the coast of Ireland, to the Confederate Captain who was to command her.

Our correspondent adds that while he cannot guarantee the truth of either of these statements, they are so widely believed that he thinks it for the interest of the Company that they should have an opportunity of correcting them.

We are authorized by the representative of the Cunard Company in this City to say, in regard to these reports, (1.) That they have never used in British waters any other flags than those used in American waters,—that they have flags of but two kinds on each vessel, one British and the other American, and that they have never used, carried or thought of using any other. 2. That every officer of their vessels has received the most explicit orders from the Company never to engage in any discussions, or to express any opinions concerning the rebellion, on either side, on pain of dismissal, and that, so far as he knows, these injunctions are obeyed:—and (3.) that the Company did not furnish a sailing-master to the Confederate steamer, nor have anything whatever to do with her outfit or with supplying her with officers or a crew. The Capt. BUTCHER referred to was once in their employ, but had left it nearly a year previous to his engagement with the Confederates.

We make these statements on the authority named, and we believe them to be true. It is not easy certainly to see what interest the Cunard Company could possibly have in taking a position of hostility to the North with which alone they have any business relations.

A CORRECTION.—The *World*, of yesterday, publishes the following paragraph as having been copied from the TIMES:

"An *imbecile administration* has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends* are constrained to confess its impotence, and *are meditating its displacement by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods*, tending to hopeless divisions in the North and general anarchy."

This is the second time the *World* has imputed this paragraph to us. On the first occasion we denied that it had ever appeared in our columns. We now repeat the denial: and as the election is over we presume the *World* can no longer have any motive for persisting in a flagrant misrepresentation.

American Vessel Trying to Run the Blockade.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Elmira*, CORNELIUS, was brought to this port to-night in charge of Prize-Master H. JOHNSON, United States steamer *Restless*. She cleared from New-York, last June, for Port Royal.

On the 26th of June she was driven out of Bull's Bay by the *Restless*, while trying to run the blockade, but escaped in consequence of the darkness. She arrived at Port Royal, and, after remaining some time, her captain, John SIMONSON, of Staten Island, alleging that her cargo, which was miscellaneous, could meet a better sale in New-York, sailed thence.

She was captured Oct. 11, while again trying to enter Bull Bay Channel. The Captain ran her ashore when he found it impossible to escape. She was got off by the assistance of the United States steamer *Flag*.

Her steward says the Captain told him she left New-York in order to run the blockade.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3.

Gen. BUELL is ordered to Indianapolis, Indiana, instead of Anapolis, Maryland, as previously stated. He leaves to-morrow.

There has been no news from below for three days, except what the military authorities consider contraband.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Men acquainted with the locality, insist that the rebels cannot mean to make a stand in their supposed position in the rear of Goose Creek, the ground offering no such advantages as they have heretofore invariably insisted upon securing before measuring arms with the forces of the Union. The first stand they can make, it is said, will be behind their line of defensive works stretching from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The military commission yesterday closed the investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender, and has presented a very full report, which it is expected Secretary SEWARD will not long withhold from the country. This report, if our information be correct, seriously inculpates Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL for the condition of Harper's Ferry—at time of its investment by the enemy, and emphatically pronounces the opinion, sustained by evidence of the highest order, that Harper's Ferry both could and should have been relieved by a little more activity on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has been here for several days, holding constant interviews with the President, Gen. HALLECK, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet. The exact nature of his business, which could account for the length of his interviews with one of the high functionaries named, is, of course, not known; but rumors, more than usually plausible, point to the failing health of Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department, and to the appointment of Gov. MORTON as his successor. Certain it is that if Mr. SMITH shall resign, no selection more in harmony with the wishes of the other members of the Cabinet, and of the Northwest, could be made. Gov. MORTON had a special interview with the President, in relation to the interests of the Indiana soldiers, and goes to-morrow to Harper's Ferry on the same errand.

REBEL MAIL-CARRIER CAUGHT.

Dr. HARDIN, of Fairfax County, Virginia, was sent here to-day from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Col. DOSTER. He is charged with forwarding rebel mails to Richmond, and with furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

The following prisoners of war were also sent in from Fairfax Court House to-day: Theodore Dent, J. R. Bateman, R. J. Montgomery, J. I. Turner, B. Conlin, Fifth Louisiana; Alexander Thompson, Twenty-eighth Virginia; Bernard Daren, Whitby's Battery; Wm. Agen, Jacob Bien, Fourteenth Louisiana. These prisoners were captured in recent skirmishes in the vicinity of Manassas. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following additional Medical Examiners have been appointed by Commissioner BARRETT:

Dr. Wm. P. Townsend, Goshen, N. Y.
Dr. Addison Ely, Carmel, N. Y.
Dr. John Stanchfield, Elmira, N. Y.
Dr. Thos. W. Gordon, Georgetown, Ohio.
Dr. Edward Dickson, Peoria, Ill.
Dr. Benjamin S. Warren, Concord, N. H.
Dr. Cyrus Porter, Rutland, Vt.
Dr. A. B. McChesney, Alton, Ill.
Dr. W. F. Collum, Jeffersonville, Ia.

A CHANGE.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, Acting Adjutant-General on Gen. BANKS' Staff, having been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS in New-York, Lieut.-Col. MCKEEVER, Chief of Staff to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, is Acting Adjutant-General.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. COCHRANE has returned to the City.

Commodore STOCKTON and lady and Mrs. Gen. SIGEL are also here.

NUMBER OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

There are over 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals throughout the country. The number here is about 20,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

COL. ELLET PROMOTED.

The appointment of Brigadier-General has been conferred on Col. ALFRED W. ELLET, who distinguished himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi; and he has been authorized to raise a volunteer marine brigade, to serve with the ram fleet, in conjunction with the gunboats on the Western waters. The son of the late Col. CHARLES ELLET, who was wounded in the engagement at Memphis, has been appointed Colonel in the brigade.

A CASE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of a citizen named SEELEY LEWIS, are now made public. He was tried at Memphis, charged with smuggling goods through the lines against the orders of the General Commanding, and also of passing through them with the intention of visiting the enemy and giving them information. The Commission found him guilty, being convinced the prisoner was a spy, and unanimously recommended that he be hanged. The order of the President of the United States upon the proceedings is as follows:

So far as the sentence in the case relates to the accused as a spy, it is disapproved, the Commission not having jurisdiction of the offence. The sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for a term of six months, commencing this day, Oct. 25, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, has been announced as Chief Purchasing Quartermaster, and Col. T. J. HAINES, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, as Chief Purchasing Commissary for the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Northwest.

It is known to the friends of Gen. HARNEY that he will return to St. Louis to await the orders of the War Department.

An order has been issued deferring the organization of the regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, recognized by the act of July last.

The President has revoked the order dismissing Lieut. R. P. CRAWFORD from military service.

Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been ordered to duty under Gen. ROSECRANS.

Convalescent soldiers are from time to time removed to the hospitals of Washington. To-day, [illegible] of them left Washington.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following-named Acting Ensigns have been appointed in the navy, and ordered to the New-York Yard to receive instructions in gunnery: [illegible] Robinson, Chas. P. Thompson, W. [illegible], W. H. McNeilley and William Walker.

JOHN RODGERS has been appointed Acting [illegible] and ordered to the Western flotilla.

JOSEPH S. CONY has been appointed Acting [illegible], and ordered to Boston.

Acting Ensign is a new grade in the Navy, and ranks after Masters and before Midshipmen. The command of small vessels is often assigned to such officers.

A COURT OF INQUIRY IN GEN. BUELL'S CASE.

The Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Maj.-Gen. BUELL, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. BRAGG; his failure to relieve Munfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. BRAGG to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss in attacking them, and his operations in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The court to be [illegible]

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan's Forces Rapidly Advancing.

The Rebels Driven from Upperville by Gen. Pleasanton.

All the Mountain Passes as Far as Ashby's Gap in Our Possession.

THE ARMY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Thoroughfare Gap Seized by Gen. Sigel.

Forces Advancing Along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Flank of the Rebel Army Probably Turned.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BLOOMFIELD, Va., Nov. 4. Monday Evening—7 o'clock.

The advance of the army of the Potomac up the valley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all dispatch.

Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The rebels left three of their dead on the field.

Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to-morrow.

There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumors of the invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville are not believed at these headquarters.

The last report from the rear shows that these reports are unfounded.

The army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle, when the rebels may see proper to meet them.

The army is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of the want of more cavalry—a want which is greatly felt.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 3.

Four rebel prisoners were brought in yesterday, caught spying in this neighborhood.

Two hundred rebel cavalry were seen between Hall Town and Charlestown last night. Our pickets are reported as skirmishing with them.

All the movements of the enemy in this direction were feints.

Advices from the East Ridge state that the bulk of the rebel army is on the east side of Blue Ridge.

Several rebel prisoners have been taken. LONGSTREET is at Paris—JACKSON just passed through Ashby's Gap, and HILL is close on him.

The general impression among our officers is that the rebels are fast retreating to Gordonsville, and all their movements are only feints to cover this movement. They told the people of Purcellville, several days since, that they had no idea of wintering in the Shenandoah Valley. They are suffering much from sickness and want of shoes and clothing.

Forty of them succeeded in crossing down the east side of Loudon and getting in our rear on Sunday afternoon, within 2½ miles of Harper's Ferry, and a Pennsylvania regiment on picket managed to capture only one—as the cavalry was not on hand.

Prof. LOWE packed up his balloon and left yesterday for unknown parts, where he will, doubtless, soon give us one of his fine bird's-eye views of the rebel movements.

It has been beautiful Indian Summer weather for the last three or four days—but this morning is cold and cloudy, denoting rain. The Potomac is still low, but a sudden and great rise is universally expected.

Our troops were never in better condition and spirits—all singing as they cross into Virginia. Troops are constantly crossing still at Berlin.

HAMILTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The enemy opposite us, across the mountain, retired yesterday. The force is said to be LONGSTREET's division.

There has been considerable picket firing, to-day, beyond the Gap; also some shelling of the enemy.

Capt. M. C. PRATT, First Cavalry, was killed, at noon, in a skirmish near the Shenandoah side of the Gap, and three privates were wounded. Capt. PRATT leaves a wife and child at Holyoke, Mass.

Gen. MCCLELLAN paid us a visit to-day.

SNICKERSVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3.

Gen. HANCOCK holds Snicker's Gap. The rebels are in view from the crest of Blue Mountain. They are also in considerable force across the Shenandoah.

Cannonading is going on toward Manassas Plain, and shells are exploding.

The mounted scouts of the enemy occupy the roads in our front.

Everything is advancing in the greatest order. The troops are in high spirits, and the weather and roads are excellent.

REPORTS FROM THOROUGHFARE GAP.

FAIRFAX STATION, Tuesday, Nov. 4—1 P. M.

Information from the front says that our cavalry under Gen. STAHL, last evening, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and the division of Gen. SIGEL advanced and took possession of it. No enemy remained in sight of there last evening at dusk. The other divisions of SIGEL's force, under STAHL and VON STEINWEHR, are well upon the railroad in supporting distance of SIGEL. Our cavalry also now holds Buckland Mills, where recently the rebels had a pretty strong guard. BAYARD's force holds Aldie, and the country between that point and the front of SIGEL's advance.

The rebel force at Gainesville and Warrenton Junction had not been changed up to yesterday morning.

Union people, who have just come in, report that there is a rebel force of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry at the town of Warrenton, with some artillery.

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Information from Manassas Junction says that the Point of Rocks is almost as lively as when it was formerly an important dépôt for supplies. Three heavily laden trains arrive and depart daily, crowded with supplies and troops. The news is cheering. The men are in the best spirits and eager to press on.

LEE'S FLANK PROBABL TURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The Washington *Star* says: "Last night the advance of the Army of the Potomac, under Gens. BURNSIDE, FITZ JOHN PORTER, and others, doubtless bivouacked upon the line of the Alexandria and Winchester Turnpike, from Upperville, three miles in front, or below Ashby's Gap, down to Middletown, a distance of ten miles. Their cavalry must have halted for the night, very near, if not upon, the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, somewhere between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap. The force of SIGEL, which took up the line of march early yesterday, must have advanced upon the line of the same railroad to Thoroughfare Gap, ere nightfall, if not beyond that point, while another division of the army, under SICKLES, at the same time was doubtless advancing in the rear of SIGEL, and at night, within supporting distance of him. Such we judge, from our knowledge of the country road, &c., to have necessarily been the movements on the chessboard east of the Blue Ridge yesterday. The march of Gen. SICKLES' Division yesterday and before, from Alexandria almost to the extreme front, was capitally performed, and reflects great credit. Without fatiguing themselves with a forced march, they accomplished about fourteen miles a day, arriving at their temporary destination in perfect order, with everything in in time, and are already actively engaged in performing the particular service they were evidently sent forward to accomplish. Up to 2:30 P. M. to-day, we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of SIGEL's command in any force. We would have learned the facts had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter this morning. We think it now clear that LEE's flank has been turned.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME ADVANCE.

The Rebels Driven at Every Point—Splendid Practice of our Artillery—The Main Rebel Army Trying to Reach Gordonsville—List of Casualties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ONE MILE FROM UNION TOWN, Va., AND TWENTY-SIX FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, 3 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 3, 1862.

Another Sunday fight, and another victory for the National army! All day, yesterday, the booming of artillery resounded through this picturesque and hitherto quiet region, and the clashing of arms indicated that loyalist and traitor had again met in conflict.

Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. MCCLELLAN's advance, comprising several regiments of cavalry and the Second Artillery Battery M, all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, broke camp at Purcellsville, and began the onward march. Our road lay through a most beautiful section of country. The road winds through picturesque forests, over hill and through dale, now over a pure and limpid brook which flows down from the mountain, now by some more picturesque stream which meanders through the meadow. The famous "Snicker's Gap" at which the enemy are collected in large numbers, can be seen a short distance to the right. The insignificant village of Snickerville is clustered around the base of the ridge, while the tortuous road, as it winds through the gap, is plainly visible. Still the scouts ahead report no enemy, and we press forward, reaching Philamont at 11½ o'clock. This is a small secesh village of some 150 inhabitants, situated on the Winchester and Alexandria road, about five miles from Snicker's Gap. Just before entering the town we halted, while the skirmishers went forward, ascertaining that some fifty of the enemy's cavalry had been there this morning, but had suddenly disappeared. On entering, pickets were thrown out on all the roads leading from the village. The town was in a terrible scare. On entering one house, I found a girl of seven years old with her head under the bed-clothes, while the mother was nursing a brother of full five years of age in order to keep him quiet. Lieut. KEIN, of Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff, who was appointed Provost-Marshal of the village, immediately arrested all the male citizens of the place and assembled them in front of one of the stores preparatory to taking the oath. Twenty-six comprised the number, consisting of old men, middle-aged, and youths. They answered as their names were called. "I don't like to take the oath of allegiance on Southern soil," responded the first one addressed,—a fat, good-natured Methodist of the 'Dr. BOND school.'" "What is the oath," he further inquired. The Provost-Marshal then proceeded to read the oath to them, remarking that those who took it would receive National protection. "I should think you were premature," spoke up one old man, of full seventy years. "This is a hard thing on us," said a spruce looking young farmer. "You will soon be gone, and the Confederates will come in and seize us if we take the oath," remarked a third, and so they gave their excuses for failing to be loyal one after another. But they proved of no avail. As fast as their names were called off, the significant dash was affixed which meant confinement and confiscation of homes. "No Sir," replied RICHARD WILSON, in an insolent and defiant manner, which will undoubtedly cost him a few weeks of extra imprisonment. Not one subscribed to the oath. Two who had done so under Gen. GEARY, were permitted to depart to their homes. The others were started off in a drove toward Berlin. Soon after 12 o'clock three masked guns of the enemy opened on two squadrons of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Major KEENAN, which had been thrown out on picket in the direction of Union, three miles away. Gen. PLEASANTON, who was at the right of the village, immediately hastened to the front, taking with him two pieces of the Horse Battery, of which there are only four in the service. The enemy continued firing, and advancing their artillery from one position to another until one gun suddenly opened very near to the village. "Can't we reach that," remarked one of his officers to Gen. PLEASANTON. "Reach it! I guess I can," replied the General, and in less than a moment's time one of the pieces was unlimbered, and a shell tossed in the direction of the rebels. Another, and still another followed. But they all fell short, one setting fire to a meadow, which was soon burned over. By this time, the cavalry on both sides had dismounted, and the sharp quick report of their carbines, indicated that a spirited engagement was taking place. The gallant Major KEENAN (whose horse had been shot and exchanged for another,) seeing that the enemy were pressing on him in large numbers, sent for reinforcements, when the entire regiment Eighth Pennsylvania were sent to his support. The rebels were now plainly visible scouring through the distant woods and fields, evidently determined on disputing our advance to Union, which Gen. PLEASANTON had been ordered to occupy at all hazards, and the possession of which was necessary to the successful carrying out of Gen. MCCLELLAN's programme About half-past two our cavalry began to fall back, owing to the superiority of the enemy, and a courier was sent to the Sixth Regulars, Capt. SANDERS, which was stationed three miles back on the road, ordering them to come up on the gallop, which they did. Reinforcements consisting of a battery and DOUBLEDAY's old Brigade of infantry were also hurried forward from BURNSIDE's encampment at Purcellsville, whither he had moved up his forces in the course of the day.

As our men fell back, the rebel cavalry followed until within range of our guns, when they were brought to a halt by the most splendid artillery firing of the war. The rebels soon got their guns into a position commanding our own, but in five minutes' time it became too hot for them. They changed to another position, but were in less time driven from that. Finally they galloped over a meadow, our shells thickly flying after them, and planting their guns directly in front of the grove, one mile and a half distant. They had hardly fired a shell, however, before our Rodman 10-pounders so plowed the ground around them as to cause a skedaddle out of sight. This ended the artillery firing for that day, having proved for the twentieth time the superiority of our artillery over that of the rebels. About 3½ o'clock all became quiet, and we supposed the contest had ended for the day. About 5 o'clock, however, the skirmishing was renewed in an orchard on the right, between the dismounted cavalrymen, and continued until dusk, the Sixth Regulars in the meantime having come. During the night the infantry and artillery from Purcellsville arrived. In the morning it was found that the enemy had advanced their pickets to a considerable distance on the right. At precisely 10 o'clock our artillery opened upon them and the infantry were thrown forward. The firing was, as on the day previous, most accurate. One caisson was blown fully fifteen feet into the air, causing the rebels around the gun to retreat in double quick. Such accurate shooting the rebels could not stand, and they accordingly commenced falling back; we, at the same time, following up and peppering them in fine style. Thus we continued to drive them from hill to valley for several hours, their artillerists being compelled to abandon every new position as often as it was chosen. Several prisoners were taken, among the number two who rode directly into one of our own regiments, mistaking it for Col. OWENS' Third Virginia Cavalry. I conversed with prisoners from the Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia Cavalry, proving that we had been fighting Gen. STUART's force. From them as well as refugees I learned that he had been on the ground all day; also that the bulk of the rebel army is on this side of the Blue Ridge, retreating toward Gordonsville. A detachment of the Eighth New-York Cavalry captured some eight horses, with equipments, and quite an amount of officers' clothing. An ambulance driver, of the same regiment, was accidentally killed. The following comprises most of the wounded:

Lieut. Edgel Connolly, Co. B—shot in shoulder.
George W. Wiseman, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania—right fore arm.
Jacob Alison, Co. F—right arm.
G. C. Keyser—right leg.
Joseph Matter, Co. M—right leg.
Chas. Kearney, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.
Henry Lewis Buckman, Co. L—back, badly.
David O'Brien—side.
—— Buckman, Co. L—head.
Sergt. E. B. Burnes, Co. B—slightly in forehead.
David Knight—right arm broken.
George Morris, Co. F, 8th New-York—left arm; wounded while passing a captured carbine over to his Captain; a brave fellow.
Thomas Mills, Co. F—wounded by same ball in the breast.
David Shipple, Co. H—arm and side, probably fatal.
John A. Vanderbeck—right thigh.
Sergt. Jones, Co. L, 6th Regulars—stomach; ball passed through cap-box, belt, pipe and pocket-book.

Several are reported as killed. At the time of writing I am unable to learn their names.

The wounded of the Eighth New-York Cavalry are being kindly cared for by Dr. FERGUSON, in the barn of a Union man.

Occasional firing was kept up in the vicinity of here more or less all day. J.

AFTER THE ALABAMA.

THREE MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO SEA FROM HERE.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch to sea at once three men-of-war, of which the *Vanderbilt*, as already reported, is one. The others are the U. S. steamer *Dacotah*, one of the vessels of the regular navy, and the ship *Ino*, a craft pretty heavily armed. Yesterday a crew of sailors and a squad of marines were sent on board the *Vanderbilt*. The *Dacotah* was rapidly finished and hauled out to the buoy ready to depart. The *Ino* is already off the Battery, has her powder on board, and will loose sail probably to-day. Other vessels, chiefly steam corvettes and gunboats, are preparing speedily elsewhere. A troop of marines was sent on to Portsmouth on Saturday for a man-of-war ready there. The destination of these vessels is supposed to be the ocean haunts of the *Alabama*, and for that reason we do not print particulars of them. The *Dacotah* and *Vanderbilt* will leave to-day, if possible. In a few days other ships at this station will be reported ready, so that it is quite likely the *Alabama* will soon be captured. There will be in the stream, off the Navy-yard, to-day four prizes, all recently captured. It is also believed that five or six fast and well-armed gunboats have been, or are to be, detached from the South Atlantic and West India quadrons to look after the "bold privateer."

A Negro Lynched and Burned.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 3.

The *American* has a letter from Dalton, Caroline County, in this State, giving an account of the the lynching of a negro under arrest for the outrage and murder of a little girl, daughter of EDGAR PREVERS, on Saturday night. A large number of excited people came into town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, took the prisoner and hung him. While suspended, fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was cut down and his throat cut by the infuriated mob. The body was dragged through the streets, and finally taken in front of the negro church, where it was cut to pieces and burned.

(Communicated.)

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 3.—NEURALGIA.

Having described *Acute* and *Chronic Rheumatism*, I shall now enter upon a consideration of the next connecting link in the long chain of Chronic Diseases, Neuralgia. This consists in a pain affecting any of the sensitive nerves in some part of their course; and it may be of an acute, darting, jumping, twinging character; or it may be an aching, numbing sensation. When the thighs or lower extremities are attacked by Neuralgia, it is called *Sciatica*, and when it affects the face it is termed *Tic Doloreux*. But it may affect any part of the system—the eye-ball, for example, and the left side—and the latter is of common occurrence in females.

Neuralgia is a merely functional disease, originating in some local cause, such as cold, or in some constitutional irritation, such as indigestion. It is often mistaken for rheumatism, which it resembles in many points; but, unlike rheumatism, its distinguishing characteristic is general debility. Some few cases of neuralgia depend on organic disease, such as an inflamed state of the nerve, or disease in some remote part of the nervous system, or again, upon the nerve being tightly pressed upon, or irritated by some tumor or excrescence of bony growth, (suffice latter is comparatively rare.

My treatment of neuralgia cannot disappoint the invalid, for it has been eminently successful, and has been adopted by many other well-known physicians in this City. I shall be at all times ready to impart to the profession and to the public my views upon this important branch of my specialty—Chronic Diseases.

My next communication will be on Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.

No. 832 Broadway, Physician for Chronic Diseases.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his good services to Chronic Diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

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MARRIED.

LANNING—WELD.—At 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, of Red Bank, Capt. R. AUGUSTUS LANNING, U. S. A., to JULIA MARIA BERRY, daughter of Henry Weld, Esq., of Brooklyn.

NAGLE—AMBLER.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. RICHARD NAGLE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss MARIA E. AMBLER, eldest daughter of William Ambler, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Hong Kong, China, on Monday, 25th August last, by accidental drowning, ANDREW GRAY BRADFORD, aged 25 years, eldest son of Alexander W. Bradford, of this City. Endowed with unusual talents, with a genial and kind disposition, and a heart overflowing with goodness, he was beloved by all who knew him, and was the idol of his home. A. W. B.

BURKE.—At her residence, in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, of typhoid fever, SARAH, wife of Jacob Burke, and daughter of the late Philip Reynolds, of Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. Y., aged 37 years.

COGER.—On Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY H., infant son of John J. and Emily Coger, aged 4 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Henry H. Mangam, No. 127 East 45th-st.

CAHOON.—In Lyndon, Vt., on Friday, Oct. 17, Hon. EDWARD A. CAHOON, aged 44 years.

ENGLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 3, of croup, EMMA ADELAIDE, twin daughter of Rachel A. and Edwin R. England, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to see thy bloom
When thou art called away.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 162 West 17th-st., on this day, (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HATLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., JACOB H. HATLEY, of Bramhall's Sixth New-York Independent Battery, late a resident of Brooklyn, aged 30 years and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, corner of DeKalb-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. MARGARET SCOTLAND HENDERSON, a native of Perth, Scotland, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 765 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. POLLY KNAPP, aged 76 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. H. Barrett, No. 154 West 50th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, for interment.

MAYO.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, SYLVANUS, son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday noon, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Hitter, Esq., as above.

MCLAREN.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, JOHN JASPER, only child of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 3, of cholera infantum, ALICE ELVIRA, infant daughter of Dr. Joseph B. and Amanda F. Morton.

STORM.—On Friday, Oct. 31, STEPHEN STORM, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

STEARNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 1, JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, in the 58th year of his age, having been connected with the road for over 26 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock.

WILLSON.—At the United States Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Corp. WILLIAM H. H. WILLSON, aged 29, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. Taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and confined at Macon, Ga., where, from bad treatment and want of proper food, he became so reduced that he died soon after reaching Annapolis.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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75, 19, 14, 71, 69, 70, 2, 17, 38, 68, 60, 21, 78.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 524.—Nov. 4, 1862.
7, 65, 34, 68, 69, 44, 1, 16, 4, 40, 62, 32.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, fish, broiling and larding and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,148 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 348 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, fish, broiling and larding and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,148 Broadway until engaged.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 348 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, fish, broiling and larding and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,148 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 348 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will do cooking, baking, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer; has no objection to take a laundress' place; would go in the country; has the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner of 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of references; would assist in the washing. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS PRO-fessed cook by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a neat Protestant girl, a situation to do cooking or general housework; is capable, trusty, and a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 147 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, who understands her business; all kinds of family baking; meats, soups and game; can come well-recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH undoubted preference, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the most superior style, both meat and pastry; will assist with the washing; is neat and economical. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a clean, sober, industrious person; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 61 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 162 West 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125½ 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl who understands baking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Inquire at West 61st-st., corner of 10th-av., in the grocery.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would do washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 287 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, is a first class laundress; understands French fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No 344 6th-av. between 21st and 22d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, can do up fine muslins and do French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 12 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as laundress, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; reference if required. Call at No. 119½ East 20th-st., one flight of stairs up; price 50 cents per day.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has six years' excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has four and seven years' City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 150 West 16th-st., Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent chambermaid and seamstress, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 385 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on an elderly lady; has the best two years' reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, (a Protestant) a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., two doors from 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a young girl who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or as waitress; has two years' City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WO man, lately landed, wants a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; would make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl, as chambermaid, or as waitress in a small family, where she could assist with the chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at No. 15 Gramercy Park. Has eight years' City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two competent young women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; both have good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 475 3d-av., over the tea store, entrance in 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—AN EXperienced woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as cook, and assist in fine washing and ironing; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 94 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, or would take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over seven years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 30th-st. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERLAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; one who is fully capable, and can give the best of reference from her present employer. No. 37 West Washington-square. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by Protestant and Canadian girl, as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress, or waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 45 Spring-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION AS LAdy's maid is wanted by a colored woman, who can give the best City reference as regards character and capability; is an accomplished hair-dresser and excellent nurse. Address ELLEN, No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a very respectable woman, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls; the one as lady's-maid or chambermaid; the other as chamber or laundry maid. Can be seen at their last employer's, No. 23 Madison-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a very genteel and refined widow lady (American,) of 30 years of age, from the country, as housekeeper. She understands her duties, and would prefer a position in a widower's or bachelor's family. Address, for 3 days, A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Can be seen at, or address S. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or lady's maid by a respectable English woman, with the highest recommendations from her last employer. Apply at or address No. 28 Bond-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, by a young widow woman, who has seen better days, a situation as assistant housekeeper, or to do plain sewing or light housework in a first-rate family. Address J. J., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—TWO young women want situations to do the entire work of a small family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman wants a situation to do general housework in a family of not more than three persons, by the day or month. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, front room, for one week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; one who understands housework; good washer and ironer; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 111 16th-st., rear, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references and has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant woman desires a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; has good City references. Call at No. 370 7th-av., for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO 149 GRAND-st.—All private families, hotels and boarding-houses furnished with good servants, as usual. City or country English, Protestant, and other cooks; cook, washer and ironer; girls for chambermaids and housework; men servants; all good servants wanted immediately.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 307 4th-av. (late No. 149 Grand-st.) can be found some very select servants. An English cook, Scotch cook, a Scotch nurse, and a large number of very desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country.

EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. CHARLES BOOKHAM has removed his business to No. 100 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., where, associated with Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR, he trusts to merit a portion of public patronage.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, and do light chamberwork, or assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; satisfactory City references will be given from her last place. Address No. 33 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; or will go as chambermaid and seamstress: has the best of City reference from her former employers. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 515 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is competent to discharge all duties; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer, and has lived with the first families in the City, who will highly recommend her. Apply for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, also young ladies', and dress ladies' hair; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 West 26th-street, near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 90 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RE-spectable young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Call at No 10 Hammond-st., first floor, front room, for two days

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 217 East 23d-st., in the milk depôt.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse for a baby; is accustomed to the care of children; or as chambermaid and assist with children. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 25 East 22d-st., where she has lived for five years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROtestant nurse wishes a situation as such. Is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth. Has highest reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; 4 years City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 126 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 29th-st., where she has lived.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; can give good City reference; has been for six years in her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., in the store, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as infant's nurse by a middle-aged woman, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of references. Call at No. 215 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PERson of respectability and experience wishes a situation in a good family as seamstress and the charge of children or house; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; having her own sewing machine; is a Protestant. Call for two days at her latest employers, No. 306 West 34th-st., from 9 until 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation in a private family as seamstress; would assist in the laundry, if required; the highest references can be offered as to character and capability; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MALES.

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted, a man who thoroughly understands the laying out of ornamental grounds, to go a short distance in the country, to lay out and take entire charge of the place. None but a thorough, practical, experienced man need apply to E. HALIDAY, No. 24 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; the best of reference given as to capability and attention to business; is willing to take care of a horse and cow if necessary, and make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, laying out new grounds, etc.; understands the care and driving of horses; a good milker, etc. Address R. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a respectable single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is competent to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer; the best of recommendations given in both city and country for several years past. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman in a private family; the advertiser is a good groom and careful driver; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and perfect utility from his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man without incumbrance, as private coachman; very best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address E. W., Box 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, (English); has first-rate recommendations, and thoroughly understands his business. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging, and has the best of recommendations for being honest, sober and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single young man, in the above capacity; perfectly understands his business in every way, and has the very best City reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would assist in a garden, or take charge of a garden; has the best of reference, both City and country; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman; has lived with some of the best families in the City; thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address P. S., Box 193 *Times* Office, or could be seen at No. 18 West 18th-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady, respectable man; best of reference given. Call on or address T. G., No. 374 or No. 371 Broadway, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house; one thoroughly competent and willing to take entire charge of soliciting orders for paper bags and Manila papers; must be familiar with the business and acquainted with the trade; a party of the right stamp, willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating salary required, references, &c. None other will receive attention.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 172 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A PORTER.—WANTED A PORTER, ONE THOROughly acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a waitress and chambermaid; only those with the best of references need apply, at No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—Wanted, an assistant salesman who understands the business; also, a boy who has some knowledge of packing to carry out goods, &c. R. M. BRUNDAGE, No. 929 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT man as foreman in a daily newspaper office. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S office, on South-st.; he must not be over 17 years of age, and reside on the east side of the City, above Grand-st. Address, &c., Box No. 2,201 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUTH.—WANTED, A STOUT, ACTIVE youth, to learn the hosiery business in a first-class jobbing house. Salary first year, $100. Address, in applicant's handwriting, B. O., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a grocery store—one who understands the business. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st., between the hours of 9 and 4.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, IN A THREAD and needle and fancy store, a thoroughly competent saleswoman. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M. at No. 875 Broadway.

FARM HANDS.—THREE OR FOUR WEEKS' work will be given to two good farm hands, at moderate wages, and permanent employment for one really first-rate man. Apply at the *Sun* Office, No. 124 Fulton-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—A FEW GOOD practical draftsmen wanted, such as are accustomed to planning machinery. Apply at No. 93 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOPER.—A STEADY, INdustrious man can find a permanent place. Apply, immediately, to Congress Steam Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, is wanted at S. GAGE'S fur establishment, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SUGAR REFINERY. Salary $10 per week. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

SERVANTS WANTED—AT MR. BOOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. This is the opening day, associated with his long-tried friend, Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR. CHARLES BOOKHAM hopes and expects to do his duty to all who may apply for situations.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, No. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. References, Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Professors Calkins, Phelps, and Boyd. SMITH, WILLISON & Co.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, T

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., P. O. BOX No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. DARLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this manner-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from indiscretion, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full disclosure of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence in all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilis, mercurial and kindred delicate diseases; for certainty in approached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, sight, nocturnal emissions, and many early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Dr. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. A great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 39 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT. N. D. MORGAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT. J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN, J. LAWRENCE, T. T. MERWIN, WM. H. FOGG, J. NELSON TAPPAN, RICHARD BROWN, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, I. J. MERRITT, G. HILTON SCRIBNER, JAS. H. HENRY, JAS C. ATWATER, SIDNEY GREEN, S. B. CALDWEEL, M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY. T. T. MERWIN.
ACTUARY. I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN, J. U. HENRY.
COUNSEL. G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, at noon, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business.

Albany	New-York	Thomas W. Olcott.
Baltimore	Maryland	Thomas Swan.
Buffalo	New-York	Dean Richmond.
Boston	Massachusetts	Samuel T. Dana.
Burlington	Iowa	Lyman Cook.
Cincinnati	Ohio	S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Columbus	Ohio	William Denison.
Chicago	Illinois	William B. Ogden.
Cleveland	Ohio	Amasa Stone.
Concord	New-Hampshire	Joseph A. Gilmore.
Carson City	Nevada Territory	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Detroit	Michigan	Chas. A. Trowbridge.
Dubuque	Iowa	Platt Smith.
Denver City	Colorado	George W. Clayton.
Hartford	Connecticut	G. P. Bissell & Co.
Indianapolis	Indiana	James M. Ray.
Louisville	Kentucky	James Guthrie.
Leavenworth	Kansas	Gen. J. C. Stone.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Ed. D. Holton.
New-York City	New-York	Office of Secretary.
Omaha	Neb'ska Territory	Alvin Saunders.
Portland	Maine	Charles E. Barrett.
Portland	Oregon	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Providence	Rhode Island	Walter S. Burgess.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Jay, Cooke & Co.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Howe.
Rutland	Vermont	Henry H. Baxter.
St. Louis	Missouri	Wm. M. McPherson.
St. Paul	Minnesota	Parker Paine.
Salt Lake City	Utah	Brigham Young.
San Francisco	California	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trenton	New-Jersey	Philemon Dickerson.
Wilmington	Delaware	R. R. Robinson & Co.
Wheeling	Virginia	S. Brady.
Washing'n City	District Columbia	R. W. Latham.

Said books of subscription will remain open on the terms aforesaid, for at least two weeks from and after noon of said 5th day of November, at the places and with the persons above set forth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President,
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Dated at New-York, this 29th day of October, 1862.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 23d Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV. ON INdianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.— 101 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased, at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | AMERICA.....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY...1,800 tons | BONAPARTE....2,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Captain Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, James D. Phillips, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 8.
GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8, rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $145; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Europe at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule-shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
800 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
000 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., Nov. 3, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York for filling in, regulating, and grading their lots of ground around the Orphan Asylum, now erecting on the property corner 77th-st. and 3d av. Plans and specifications can be seen and all the necessary information obtained at the office of HENRY FERNBACH, Architect, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom proposals must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst. None but responsible parties need apply.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Av., corner 17th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....William Wheatley

THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST.

His third appearance in his great character of
JACK CADE,
Mr. J. McCullough.....as.....Clifford
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
JACK CADE;
OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
EDWIN FORREST.....as.....JACK CADE
Lord Clifford.....Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Wat Worthy.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne.....Madame Ponisi
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

The two last nights of
EDWIN FORREST,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Nov. 6 and 7.
The last appearance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE
Will commence their farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the third time, as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
a character in which he has been received on the two last nights with expressions of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
by house crowded from parquet to dome.
Third appearance of the charming artiste.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
as
PAULINE.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,
(between 5th and 6th avs.,)
Nov. 6, 1862.

CHARLES F. OLNEY.....Conductor
Assisted by
Professors WM. BERGE and WM. A. KING, and Mr. JOHN S. JAMESON.
Mrs. R. S. JAMESON, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. P. DUCLOS,
Mr. G. J. A. WERNCKE, Mr. A. L. TOULMAN,
and others.
Have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
May be procured at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth & Pond, Mr. Horace Waters, and at the door on the night of the Concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863.
FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1862.

Orchestral pieces—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overtures—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, pianoand E. Mollenhauer, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGH- LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, O

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and enthusiasm at the various promiscuous places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 9 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWDIN. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the inefficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWDIN which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving 926 majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leap. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I have'n't got any news from the other wards, and I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 28,000 majority in the city."

At 7½ o'clock Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860; and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But, a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—soldier vote blanked—gave WADSWORTH 1,752, and SEYMOUR 2,904—a Seymour majority of 1,152. This Ward gave a majority of 176 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

Mr. SPENCER read with humorous commen's returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he hoped they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Twentieth and Eighteenth Wards, river districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than the Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave a majority of two thousand one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, Mr. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being smitten on one cheek by BROOKS, had turned the other also. [Laughter.] He felt satisfied, however, that we would not have a tool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following, "BEN. WOOD'S majority, 4, 11, 44. [Great laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR six thousand majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. Mr. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. SPENCER—Capt. DUFFY lost the best chance he had, when that beam of BROOKES' Assembly Rooms failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender as long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Whatever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. SPENCER said he had confidence that the country districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic copperheads, at their headquarters in the room below, were swelling their crests, darting their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect lockseness, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

R. H. SHANNON reminded the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER read a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously the first gun from the country, where men read and write—[great applause]—where there are more churches and schoolhouses than grog-shops and poucy-offices. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 1,307 Seymour majority. [Phew-ew-ew.] This Ward gave 1,604 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum-hole. [Laughter.] If they were to have their Bull Run now, they could thank God that they had WASHINGTON to fall back on. [Applause.] They could not see the Administration successfully assailed by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, Mr. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

VOICES—A song, a song.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] Is JOE HOXIE in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured occupations, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. SPENCER assuring them that they were a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCDONALD, being compelled to do service at length, took the stand and said that he had the music knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Tenth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish District, gave within three votes as many for JIM BROOKS as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that, as a Republican, he was with the chairman determined to never surrender [applause.] He concluded by singing in remarkably mellifluous tones the song "It is sweet, for our country, to die."

The announcements were "BROOKS gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [oh! oh! oh!] and forty-five towns gives ANDREW 6,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 6,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Mr. SPENCER.—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and that if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause.] The returns seem to indicate that one sentiment will be left upon the watch tower of liberty—CHARLES SUMNER is elected, [applause.]

At the suggestion of Mr. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a stunning chorus.

Mr. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and repulsive length up these stairs from below, (the Democratic Headquarters)—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded of the lines:

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often lost is ever won."

—[Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER drew an eloquent contrast between the good-natured and manly disposition manifested by the Union men in these trying hours and the Southern secession style of accepting defeat in an election. "In conclusion, he said, that although beaten back, they never could be conquered—[applause]—that they stood cheerful, defiant, peaceful and confident; that in the end the right would conquer, and that they would go home as proud and confident as when they went to the election in the morning. [Applause.]

R. H. SHANNON was called for, and made an encouraging address, counseling courage and hope to the end.

Mr. SPENCER next read scattered returns from Poughkeepsie and Elmira, giving small majorities for WADSWORTH. Elmira, said he, is in the county of Chemung.

A VOICE—Where's that? (Laughter, and a voice, "put him out.")

Mr. SPENCER read scattering returns from the *Express* (groans,) and, amid much laughter, a statement that about 200 persons are assembled at the headquarters of the Republicans.

Mr. SPENCER read, amid the wildest demonstrations of applause, the order to Superintendent KENNEDY to convey those arrested for illegal voting to the nearest military station, there to await the orders of the War Department. He said that if the Democratic Safety Committee dare to inaugurate rebellion at the North, even if successful, it would be "Lay on, lay on, lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough." [Great applause.]

Twenty-seven towns in Southern New-York give WADSWORTH 4,000 majority. [Thunders of applause.] Mr. SPENCER thought this was cheering, but he hoped no man would risk a dollar on it until victory was secured. HORCHKISS, Republican, is elected in the Twenty-eighth District. [Applause.] KALBFLEISCH and ODELL are elected in Brooklyn. [Oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

The audience next took another turn at the John Brown Chorus, with tremendous effect. A youthful voice supplied a number of extra verses, which were productive of general good nature and cheers for the "solo."

While waiting for further returns the audience amused itself by calling upon "CHARLEY," (SPENCER) to "Sum up the evidence," ("I will, when the witnesses give it in," said CHARLEY,) to "Give us more returns," to "Hurry up," and to do various other things. He at length announced that full returns from twenty-one Wards gave SEYMOUR 25,842. ["Oh! oh."]

A VOICE—"That's not so bad."

Mr. SPENCER—If the Twenty-second Ward does no worse than she did last year we shall only be beaten 26,500 in the City. That's not so bad after all. They beat us 29,000 in 1860.

These proceedings were continued until a late hour, Mr. SPENCER enlivening the unwelcome items of intelligence with ready hits, and making the most of such crumbs of comfort as were occasionally forthcoming.

Tammany Hall Ablaze.

FURDY, THE WAR-HORSE, PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY THE "HORSE," HON. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, PETER MCSWYNY, ALDERMAN BRADY, CAPT. RYNDERS, A GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZEN, AND JOHN VAN BUREN.

Tammany Hall made an immense resurrection last night, on the supposed success of HORATIO SEYMOUR in the State, and his certainly large majority in the City and county of New-York. At 6 o'clock the "unterrified" began to assemble in front of the Wigwam and at seven the doors of the upper hall, were thrown open to the surging multitude who, with cheers, cat-calls, howls of every varied pitch and tone, and huzzas for "SEYMOUR and the Democratic ticket," poured irresistibly in, until every corner was densely jammed and packed with an eager mass of humanity.

The venerable "War-Horse," ELIJAH F. PURDY, was vociferously called upon to preside, and Alderman FARLEY made Secretary for the occasion. The crowd was jubilant and demonstrative, and the "Horse," as he was familiarly designated by his admirers, was long in obtaining a hearing. He commenced by reading a series of returns from the middle Wards, all favorable to SEYMOUR and the Democratic Congressional Candidates. These were greeted with thunders of applause, amid which cries for "Fernandy!" and "Fernandera," the Irish, probably, for Fernando, rung from the body of the house. The reporters, with great peril to themselves, maintained their position, regardless of consequences, and were rewarded with oratory from the most original fountains. Mr. PURDY was in an agony to know what had become of GREELEY'S 900,000 men. "They're sick!" "They couldn't come." "They ain't born yit," &c., &c., responded to his inquiries. The War-Horse, nothing daunted, proceeded to read growing returns from "the glorious Sixth," "the unconquerable Seventh," and the Immortal Eleventh &c., &c., and was rewarded with howls of "Go it, old boy!" (significant,) and "You are a horse, a pure enough!" The news, he said, was good for all good men, and if it couldn't be called all "dimmyeratic," was not "niggercratic," anyhow. ("How about BIN?") Thus accosted, the "old boy" declared that FERNANDO was overwhelmingly elected, and so was "brother BEN"—DUFFY was nowhere. (Groans for DUFFY, and cheers WOOD and CORCORAN.) Shouts of "DELAVAN! DELAVAN!" summoned that gentleman to the platform.

With inconceivable exertion, the portly form of the worthy City Inspector was hoisted to the platform, where he went on to congratulate the Democracy upon the grand achievements of the day. He expressed the belief that when *all* the returns should come in, the "traitors" present would feel *very* good. In the course of his remarks, a tribute of cheers was dispensed to the names of DOUGLAS, and the "nigger" suffered some in the way of groaning. The birth of a negro baby in the Park was feelingly alluded to as the accession of the only recruit yet received by the "GREELEY Brigade."

The old War-Horse read some further returns, amid a very "cantankerous jubilation." The celebrated "KERRIGAN"—the minstrel of Democracy—was here hoisted to the stand, whence he emitted a very doleful ditty about "a Kansas baby" that "died before 'twas weaned." This fact in Natural history excited vivid applause. Other flaming returns interspersed this performance, until yells for "WOOD!" "WOOD!" snuffled the aforesaid Minnesinger out, and the City Hall bell began to ring incontinently.

"RYNDERS!" "RYNDERS!" was now the cry—

"And then arose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from Heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner cry of h—ll."

The indomitable Captain made his appearance on the instant, and proceeded in a characteristic strain to inform and delight his auditory with occasional sprinklings of Seymour returns of gigantic proportions, until recommendations to take off his overcoat and turn down his shirt collar cured the Captain, and he left the Asylum.

After another song by Mr. KERRIGAN, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was announced as present in the Hall, and was with great exertion placed upon the stand. Here the reporters' table disappeared, and chaos came again. Prince JOHN glorified exceedingly in the result, and said that the Western States had dipped out Niagara and were pouring it into the ballot-boxes.

Most deafening enthusiasm, with continued returns for SEYMOUR, followed every sentence of this discourse, and, as it closed, the concourse dispersed into the streets, where it made night hideous in the vicinity of all the newspaper offices until dawn ended the chapter

At Mozart Hall.

THE MOZARTERS JUBILANT—SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD—HE LAYS DOWN THE SEYMOURITE PROGRAMME OF THE HOUR.

Mozart Hall was in high glee last evening. The triumph of the combined forces of Tammany and Mozart was claimed as the triumph of Mozart exclusively, and the boys mingled their shouts of rejoicing with expressions of contempt for their ancient but imbecile ally. Have we not elected the entire Wood family to Congress, said they, and will they not be able hereafter to dictate terms not only to President LINCOLN, but to all the Sachems of the Wigwam?

If there was a warrior from old Tammany present, he did not dare to dispute the proposition, and his scalp would not be safe if he had. At an early hour the hall was crowded with Wood men, anxious to hear the returns from the various Wards, and particularly from the Congressional Districts of "Fernandy" and "Ben." The chairman read off the returns as they came in, and it must be admitted that they were generally of a character to inspire the enthusiasm of the "hard-fisted Democracy." They were accordingly greeted with appropriate applause, and thus the evening whiled away until about 9 o'clock, when Judge DEAN entered the room, and was immediately called upon for a speech. He very reluctantly mounted the stand, and, after quiet was restored, said he was very hoarse, for he had just been speaking at the Young Men's Democratic Headquarters, where the victory was organized that had now been won. He was confident that SEYMOUR had carried the State, but whether he had or not, they had formed the nucleus of a party that would sweep the country in 1864 and restore the Union. [Cheers.] Abolitionism at the North and Secessionism at the South would be buried in one grave in 1864. [Applause.] In addition to that they had abolished Fort Lafayette. They would hear no more, in a loyal city like New-York, of men being taken away and incarcerated without a hearing. [Renewed applause.] He concluded by saying that he hoped that CASSIUS M. CLAY, instead of coming up here to abuse Mr. O'GORMAN, and that FREMONT, instead of vagabondizing around the country, would now be put in command of GREELEY'S black battallion and go forth to take Richmond. [Great applause.] All who were in favor of that move would say "aye." There was a unanimous "aye," and Judge DEAN left the platform.

At the close of Judge DEAN'S remarks there were calls for a great variety of persons, and at last one Mr. MCSWYNY mounted the stand and made himself the laughing stock of the audience for nearly an hour, when, suddenly a great commotion was visible, and loud cheers were heard at the further end of the hall, and amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the audience the Great FERNANDO was ushered up to the desk and upon the platform. After the cheering had subsided he spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I suppose I will announce what most of you already know when I say that New-York has given HORATIO SEYMOUR a majority between 25,000 and 30,000. [Applause. A VOICE—"How's BEN.?"] In the Fourth Congressional District my brother BENJAMIN has a majority of about 4,000. [Three cheers for BEN. WOOD. A VOICE—"How's yourself—how's DUFFY?"] In the Fifth Congressional District the returns, as I have them from the General Superintendent's office, give me 4,800 majority. [Great cheering—"FERNANDY forever."] I will also state that we have elected every Congressman in the City. [Cheers.] I will also say further that we have carried every Congressional District this side of Albany, including that of the city. [Applause.] And I hope and believe we have elected that glorious man, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Three cheers for SEYMOUR.] And now, my friends, this great result is not merely the result of an election; there is more in this than in the ordinary results of an election. It is a great and powerful and constitutional change in public sentiment—a change which means that the people repudiate and condemn the corruptions and fanaticism of the present Administration. This is what I have contended for in every speech that I have made during the canvass. Since the election of 1852, when THOS. JEFFERSON was elected President of these United States, there have been no such important consequences as will result from this election. It settles the great question whether this country is to be left in the hands of Republican rulers, [A VOICE—"Damn them,") or whether, through the action of the Democratic Party, the Union and happiness of our beloved land is to be restored. It means that this Union is to be restored *only* by a conservative, constitutional course. It means to condemn this Administration for swerving from the Constitution. It means that the party in power is fanatical, imbecile and corrupt. It means that if we are to prosecute this war, we are to carry the olive branch in one hand, while we carry the sword in the other. Therefore it is that I say that no election since 1802 has been so important in its results as this.

The speaker here dwelt at some length upon the calamities of the present war, the loss of life, expenditure of treasure, &c.

In conclusion, he said he was not disposed to boast over his fallen foes. Two years ago the people elected Mr. LINCOLN President in a constitutional manner. The rebellion immediately followed. We had given the President all the men and money he asked for to suppress it. We had now fought this battle for eighteen months, and had seen our best blood perish by the criminal errors of those in power. We had decided to-day that they had abused that power. As he had said in a former speech, we want a change of measures or a change of men. We will have such a change of policy or we will follow up this revolution, commenced to-day, by another that will hurl them from the places they have usurped. He thought he could discern a hope, he could see a peace, could see a return of those Southern States now arrayed against us, could see that the South would lay down their arms, at least long enough for a Convention to be held, which should arrange the difficulty in a satisfactory manner, guaranteeing to every section of the Union their Constitutional and just rights. If this is not done, there would be no peace, but, on the contrary, there would be a still further splitting up of the States—New-England going by herself, New York by herself, and the Western States by themselves, &c. Therefore he would say that it was none too soon that the Democratic Party should be restored to power. The Union will be restored, prosperity will come back to us, and we will once more be able to say that we are citizens of the United States of America. [Prolonged applause.] At the close of his speech, Mr. WOOD immediately left the Hall, and the meeting directly thereafter adjourned.

The Newspaper Offices.

GREAT CROWDS—CHEERS—GROANS—SECESSIONISM.

Printing House-square was the great centre of attraction during the evening. The streaming crowds of merchants, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and sewing women, had stopped a moment, on their up-town journey, to look with incredulous eyes at the staring capitals upon the *World* Bulletin, which announced—of course incorrectly—a great Democratic majority in Massachusetts, before even the canvassers there had time to collect, much less to count the votes—but the mass of the streaming populace waited to eat a hasty evening meal before returning to expend their enthusiasm over victory or exhaust their patience over defeat, when the full and correct returns should be displayed upon the newspaper bulletins. At 7 o'clock the space in front of the TIMES Office was beginning to be rapidly filled with the eager faces of the expectant citizens, and half an hour later, an impatient, eager, but really orderly crowd was assembled. The City returns came in somewhat more slowly than usual, but at 7½ o'clock the figures began to be pasted upon the bulletin boards which had been conspicuously placed. Democratic majorities from the City came in first, and drew from the Submissionist portion of the throng repeated cheers. The Wadsworth men maintained a cheerful silence, declaring that taey expected nothing from the City, but much from the country. The industrious clerks in the TIMES newspaper office continued every few minutes to paste up—the crowd meanwhile stretching their necks and straining eyes to catch sight of the figures—the Seymour majorities of the City Wards, and groans and cheers followed the appearance of the returns. As every Ward began to appear strongly on the wrong side, the Wadsworth men, some of them, grew disheartened, but others clung to their predictions of a fair counter-balancing in county vote. Bets began to be offered. JOHN MORRISSEY, hedging, so it was said, pressed heavy sums upon SEYMOUR, and found some takers, but the majority preferred to wait for fuller returns before committing themselves and their money. The interest in the result of the contest between WALBRIDGE and WOOD was intense. The returns came in slowly. The report from the Second Ward, as announced upon the *Tribune*, giving the plucky War Democrat a majority, was received with repeated cheers for the supposed successful candidate. But as fuller reports from other Wards and Districts came in, the loyal men were forced to keep silent. And so the evening passed—cheers and groans, enthusiasm and depression alternating with one another, the Seymourites jubilant, the Wadsworth men incredulous and confident of the general result.

A large crowd also assembled about the *Herald* and *Sun* offices. The prevalent tone was apparent. "BEN. WOOD elected," "FERNANDO WOOD elected," prematurely posted on the bulletins, drew forth repeated cheers from the secession-sympathizing throng. Cheers for "FERNANDY" and for "BEN" were responded to with more or less enthusiasm, and whoever ventured to dissent from the general opinion was in imminent danger of harsh treatment. The loyal, Union-loving man soon turned away in disgust from the taunting, jeering, over-confident, semi-secession (or full secession) multitude who blocked up Nassau and Fulton streets. Groans for "Old Abraham," and the "nigger," for emancipation, and for WADSWORTH furnished the staple of amusement and enthusiasm for the crowd.

The *World* office was surrounded by a similar crowd. BEN. and FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS (though some could not forget the old Know-Nothingism,) SEYMOUR, and CHANLER received frequent cheers. The war and the President had never a word of applause. Though few dared to propose an ovation to JEFF. DAVIS, there were not wanting many to rejoice over the triumph of Dixie. The political bearing of the thinking throng hereabouts was very evident—uniformly secesh.

The newspaper square continued thronged until a late hour of night, cheers and groans, hissing and clapping of hands, hurrahs and indignant cries alternating. The figures looked bad for the Wadsworth men, but they went home expecting better things from the loyal Union-loving counties beyond King's Bridge.

A few fights diversified the entertainment, but the worst of them terminated as soon as there began to be any probability of serious consequences. Taking it all in all, the impatient citizens behaved themselves with becoming propriety, the supposed victors contenting themselves with defiant cries, and the supposed vanquished disregarding the taunts and approbrious epithets.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Serious Disturbance in the Twenty-first Precinct—The Police Assailed with Knives and Brickbats—Several Officers Severely Injured.

Just previous to the closing of the polls, a serious disturbance occurred in the vicinity of the polls in Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, during which six Policemen, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were assailed with stones, clubs, knives, &c., and some of them were severely injured in the *melée*. The facts, so far as they could be gathered, are as follows: A party of Irishmen, numbering about one hundred, led on by an energetic son of the Emerald Isle named JAMES O'BRIEN, undertook to control the polls, and to dictate to the voters who wished to deposit their ballots at the polls in that neighborhood. When the Police interfered, the latter found themselves opposed by a large body of men, who in a short time gathered together about a cart-load of stones, carried them to the top of a four-story building in Third-avenue, not far distant from the place where the polls were held, and then commenced to throw the missiles, not only upon the officers, but upon all citizens who were passing along the street. Capt. GREER, with a force of six or eight men, undertook to arrest the guilty parties, when the combatants showed fight, and soon a general war was in progress. When the Police attempted to take possession of the cart-load of stones upon the roof, the Irishmen attacked them with stones, knives and clubs. During the combat, the Captain and five or six of his men were cut and bruised, some of them quite severely though it is thought none are in a dangerous condition. JAMES O'BRIEN the principal in this disgraceful affray, made his escape, but two of his brothers, named JOHN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, were taken into custody, and also a man named WILLIAM VAIL, and six or eight others, whose names are not known, but whom the Police know to have been ringleaders in the attack which was made upon them.

Arrests for Illegal Voting—Admirable Arrangements of the Police Department to Preserve the Peace at the Polls.

The Board of Police Commissioners, and Superintendent KENNEDY, are certainly entitled to great credit for the judicious manner in which they have, by their arrangements, preserved the public peace, and thereby enabled the honest voters of New-York to deposit their votes, without being interfered with by that gang of paid rowdies who have been in the habit, of late years, of obstructing the polls, for the purpose of creating disturbance, and thus preventing the legal voters of the City from the free exercise of the right of suffrage. No election in this City for years past has passed off so quietly, all things considered, as the one of yesterday. There were a number of arrests made in some of the wards, on the ground that those offering their votes had heretofore taken their oaths before the Commissioners of the Draft that they were aliens, and therefore, by law, were exempt from military duty.

The following persons were taken into custody by the Police for attempting to vote, and if the evidence against them is clear, they will at once be sent to Governor's Island as soldiers of the Government. In the Sixth Ward, John Pauper, James Glacer, Augustus Campbell, and John Templar; in the Ninth Precinct, Martin O'Conner and Francis McCann were arrested for the same offence; in the Seventeenth Ward, Frederick Hemmingsand Wm. Schaffer were arrested for the same reason. Both of the latter had their papers with them, exempting them from the draft. PAT MAHONY of the Thirteenth Ward, attempted to vote, when he had already obtained his exemption papers as an alien. He was arrested.

In the Second Ward, GEORGE S. HART, a reputed alien, was arrested for the same cause. ANDREW BENSON, WM. B. FOLMER and JOHN FREILER were taken by the Fourth Precinct Police, while attempting to vote as exempt aliens. Their papers were also found upon them.

Two policemen were especially detailed to each poll district, by Superintendent KENNEDY, for the purpose of marking all those who attempted to vote after having sworn that they were aliens before the Draft Commissioners, for the purpose of avoiding military service. For this purpose each officer was provided with a list of the names of all those who were known to have taken the exemption oath, but who have been in the habit of voting at previous elections. The list is a large one, but at present it is impossible to furnish the names of all to the public.

Assembly Districts.

Up to the hour of our going to press, communications from the various headquarters indicate that the following gentlemen have been elected for the Assembly Districts of New-York City:

Cornelius Flynn, First District.
Daniel Leamy, Second District.
George Loutrel, Third District.
Wm. C. Gover, Fourth District.
Henry Rogers, Fifth District.
Julius Korn, Sixth District.
Vincent C. King, Seventh District.
Thomas H. Hill, Eighth District.
D. V. Freeman, Ninth District.
D. M. O'Brien, Tenth District.
Thomas A. Ledwith, Eleventh District.
A. Smith, Twelfth District.
Alex. Ward, Thirteenth District.
Robert C. Hutchings, Fourteenth District.
Gilbert Dean, Fifteenth District.
Michael McCann, Sixteenth District.
Thomas C. Fields, Seventeenth District.

Supervisors.

Messrs. SHOOK Republican and TWEED Democrat, are elected Supervisors—and GIDEON J. TUCKER is elected Surrogate by more than 40,000 majority over VAN COTT.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

The general quiet and good order which prevailed in Brooklyn throughout the day was scarcely, if at all, disturbed in the evening. It is true, the boys burned tar barrels in honor of the successful candidates, and at the Police Headquarters and some other public places citizens assembled to learn the result of the day's contest, but at all these places the best of feeling and good order prevailed. And at the principal hotels, and other public places, there was an entire absence of anything like excitement. All parties had done their duty in voting, and they seemed quietly and willingly to acquiesce in the result.

The Congressional contest seemed invested with the greatest degree of interest. That between HUMPHREY and ODELL was very close, and as the majorities were announced at the Police Headquarters the liveliest interest was excited among the friends of the respective candidates.

The Assembly election is by no means so dismal as was at first reported. In the Fifth District Mr. CHAS. L. BENEDICT has been reelected, and in the Sixth District Mr. SAMUEL T. MADDOX is also returned. In the Second District the Unionists have lost an Assemblyman, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, a shrewd Tennesseean, slipping in while two Brooklyn-born citizens quarreled over the prospective honors.

Seymour's majority for Governor will reach 5,000, perhaps exceed that figure.

The remainder of the Democratic State ticket runs up to Seymour's vote.

Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem., is elected to Congress in the Second District, by about 4,000 majority.

Moses F. Odell, Dem., is elected to Congress, in the Third District, by about 500 majority.

The entire Democratic City and County tickets are elected. The following are the names:

District-Attorney—Samuel D. Norris.
County Treasurer—Thos. A. Gardiner.
Surrogate—Roswell C. Brainard.
Coroner—John Barrett.
Superintendents of Poor—James Fitzgerald, Wm. Bennett.
Justices Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep., John A. Emmons, Dem.
Tax Commissioner—Hugh O'Rorke.
Collector of Taxes—Edmund Driggs.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faron.
Auditor—James Lynch.
City Treasurer—Nahum B. Morse.

The following Assemblymen are probably elected:
First District—John Spaulding, Democrat.
Second District—E. O. Perrin, Democrat.
Third District—Samuel Johnson, Democrat.
Fifth District—Charles L. Benedict, Republican.
Sixth District—Samuel T. Maddox, Republican.
Seventh District—Charles P. Leslie, Democrat.

Later returns show that the majority for SEYMOUR is 6,344 in Kings County—the Third District of the Ninth Ward lacking, which will increase the majority about 150.

The Democrats have carried both Coggressmen, five out of seven Assemblymen—(two districts in doubt) the entire City and County tickets, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Parker's Maj.		Parker's Maj.
Phillipsburgh	128	Belvidere	290
Washington	90	Oxford	178
Mansfield	58	Franklin	—

Newark gives Parker 1600 majority.
Essex County gives Parker 1700 majority.
Newark gives Perry, Democrat, 1300 majority.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

East Brunswick—Parker, 160 majority.
Perth Amboy—Parker, 120 majority.
North Brunswick—Ward, 78 majority.
Monroe—Ward, 76 majority.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Gives about 200 majority for Republican Governor and Congressmen. Two Republicans elected to Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

HUDSON COUNTY.

North Bergen gives Parker 88 majority; Perry, Democrat, Congress, 39.
Union gives Parker 188; Perry 59.
West Hoboken—Parker 71; Perry 74.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Burlington County gives the Republican ticket 200 majority. Two Republicans and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Governor Andrew Re-elected by a Heavy Majority.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The vote in Boston for Governor foots up 6,010 for ANDREW and 7,076 for DEVENS.

Returns from 132 towns give Andrew 45,332, Divens 29,014—Andrew's majority in the State will reach 25,000. The returns so far leave little doubt of the election of nine Republicans to Congress. The Legislature will be strongly Republican.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election passed off quietly. The vote polled is large. Reported majorities from all the Wards give ARNOLD, Republican, for Congress, 345 majority, and the District probably from 1,300 to 1,500. Returns from the State are very meagre, giving no indication as to the result. Springfield City gives STEWART, Democrat, for Congress, 413 majority; ALLEN, Democrat, candidate at large, 200. Kankakee County gives NORTON, Republican, for Congress, 1,000 majority. Galena gives 300 Democratic majority. Returns from 70 towns give INGERSOLL, Republican, 3,300 majority.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The State is hotly contested by both parties. The County of Milwaukee will give Brown (Dem.) 4,700 majority over John F. Potter (Rep.) Kenosha County probably 450 for Potter. Seven towns in Walworth County give Potter some 800 majority. The friends of Brown claim his election without doubt, but the Republicans think the returns from the balance of the District and the soldiers' vote may elect Potter.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS MO., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election here to-day passed off very quietly. The returns of the City are still incomplete and nothing definite can be ascertained. The vote of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Wards stands BLAIR 1,930; KNOX Republican 1,954; BOGG Democrat 931.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Scattering returns indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket by a majority of probnot less than 5,000.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Wilmington gives 550 Union majority.
Peacaden gives 23 Democratic majority.
Brandywine gives 170 Union majority.
Christiana gives 250 Union majority.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Three Doctors of Divinity Brought on as State Prisoners.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition After the Guerrillas.

Operations Commenced at Donaldsonville.

The United States transport *Cahawba*, J. B. BAKER, commander, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having sailed on the 28th ult. at 6 A. M. She brings 18 cabin passengers, 240 discharged soldiers, and mails to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS. She reports having experienced fresh northeast gales the entire passage.

The following soldiers died on the passage, and were buried at sea:

Oct. 27—Chas. T. Smart, Co. D, 14th Maine Vol.
Oct. 28—Andrew J. Chatterdon, Co. I, 6th Michigan Volunteers.
Oct. 29—Robert R. Moulton, Co. D, 14th Maine.
Oct. 30—Loren Horton, Co. D, 7th Vermont; Julius B. Lathrop, Co. I, 6th Michigan; Willet G. Coder, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nov. 1—Corp. Samuel W. Fowler, Co. F, 12th Connecticut; Abial Kinsard, Co. C, 14th Maine.
Nov. 2—John S. Eaton, Co. I, 8th Vermont.
Nov. 3—Stephen Drew, Co. A, 1st Maine Battery.
Nov. 4—James Campbell, Co. B, 6th Michigan.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Cahawba*, Mr. COOPER, for prompt delivery of packages.

It will be seen, by referring to the passenger list of the *Cahawba*, that the Rev. Drs. LEACOCK and GOLDMAN, and the Rev. Mr. FULTON, three of the Episcopal clergy of the City of New-Orleans, arrived on that steamer, State prisoners, on their way to Fort Lafayette, by order of Gen. BUTLER. They are at the Astor House to-day, and are under the charge of Capt. PUFFER, of the Staff of Gen. BUTLER.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition at Donaldsonville—Its Probable Further Destination.

WITH GEN. WEITZEL'S DIVISION,
DONALDSONVILLE, La., Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

On Friday Gen. WEITZEL'S reserve Brigade left Carrollton, above New-Orleans, making a most picturesque appearance as the fleet got well under way, followed by the grim-looking transports, and the grimmer-looking gunboats. Gen. WEITZEL and Staff, together with the Thirteenth Connecticut, were on board of the steamer *Gen. Williams*, in the centre of the line. Proceeding slowly at first, but soon with increasing speed, the command, after getting fairly to sleep, were unexpectedly aroused by the announcement, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, that the fleet had arrived within six miles of Donaldsonville, where the embarkation immediately commenced; but the men having been obliged to haul the articles up the steep bank, it was full sunrise before the line was formed. While we were disembarking from on board the *Gen. Williams*, an intelligent contraband came on board of the steamer, and gave some valuable information. He stated that on the night of the fleet his master had taken a horse and gone to town to join the guerrillas. The plantation was seized, and the mules and carts, with a carriage, were appropriated for transportation.

The line was soon formed, and commenced its march up the river bank, being very much admired by stragglers along the route, more remarkable for the various shades from white to deep black than any thing else. When reaching within a mile of Donaldsonville, we came to the remains of a battery; a contraband informed us that the guns had been removed to a fortification back on Bayou Lafourche. Here our Louisiana cavalry made a dash upon the rebel pickets, which were by this time in sight; one of them was killed and two were taken prisoners; one of our own men was wounded slightly in the face. On our arrival in town, without further opposition, we found it in ruins and deserted, having been some time previously torn to pieces by our gunboats. The negroes that came to us, however, in the most grotesque and joyous manner, showed by their antics how the rebels skedaddled at our approach.

The wind by this time commenced blowing strongly, and as everything foreboded rain, we were ordered to find shelter as best we could. I took possession of the only house standing in the vicinity, and was soon blessed with a good fire, *after* a hearty supper of field chicken, and other comfortable "fixins." Gen. WEITZEL issued stern orders against "foraging." Meantime, the cavalry took a turn inland after the guerrillas, and succeeded in capturing a hundred splendid horses, many handsomely caparisoned. We hear that the enemy is in large force in the fortification down the bayou, and we shall in the morning march against the enemy, leaving the cavalry to take care of the town. I think from what I can learn that Berwick's Bay is our place of destination, so look out, Gov. MOORE. HOPEFUL.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer, Anglia.

Death of Gen. Mitchel From Yellow Fever.

The English steamer *Anglia*, of Liverpool, under command of Lieut. C